INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,115—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th „
B.L. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	23rd „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th „
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	20th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	18th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 24, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain N. OHNO, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st September, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs CURTISS AND SONS
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about 1st Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 2nd Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,019	Lidin	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

THE "ROVER" CYCLES.
J. R. STARLEY & CO., LD.

"THE ROVER HAS SET THE FASHION TO THE WORLD."

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for these SPLENDID Machines

THE GENTLEMAN'S ROVER
fitted with Dunlop welch pneumatic tyres. Weight 32 lbs.
CASH Rs. 420. CREDIT Rs. 467.
The ROVER Light Roadster as above, CASH Rs. 420. CREDIT Rs. 467.

The Imperial Road Racer weight 24½ lbs.
CASH Rs. 410. CREDIT Rs. 456.

THE NEW POPULAR ROVER.
Dunlop Tyres, weight 36 lbs. CASH Rs. 300. CREDIT Rs. 334.

THE LADIES' IMPERIAL ROVER.
Dunlop Tyres Mudguards and Gear Case complete, weight 30 lbs. CASH Rs. 420. CREDIT Rs. 467.

THE LADIES' POPULAR ROVER.
A cheaper machine than above, but thoroughly reliable, fitted with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, Case and Guards, weight 32 lbs. CASH Rs. 320. Credit Rs. 356.

STOCK TO BE SEEN AT OUR FORT SHOW ROOMS.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERRY AND CO.'S INKS
MANUFACTURED BY THESE FAMOUS PEN-MAKERS.

UNRIVALLED FOR FLUIDITY PERMANENCY!

BLUE BLACK WRITING.

	Per bot. Rs. a.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Stone Bottle, 40 ozs.	2 4	25 0
„ „ 24 ozs.	1 6	15 0
„ „ 8 ozs.	0 10	6 0
„ „ 4 ozs.	0 6	4 4

BRILLIANT RED WRITING.

	Per bot. Rs. a.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Stone Bottle, 24 ozs.	2 4	25 0
„ „ 12 ozs.	1 6	15 0
„ „ 6 ozs.	0 10	6 0
„ „ 3 ozs.	0 6	4 4

BLUE BLACK COPYING.

	Per bot. Rs. a.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Stone Bottle, 24 ozs.	2 4	25 0
„ „ 14 ozs.	1 6	15 0
„ „ 5 ozs.	0 10	6 0
„ „ 2½ ozs.	0 6	4 4

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia „	50	„	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash Rs. as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

LATHAM AND CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BUNDER ROAD,
KARACHI.

RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA, Crawford Market.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.
CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	* * „
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * „
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO.,
Bunder Road, KARACHI.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE PATENT
"MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Large STOCK of the following Articles, Moderately Priced, Beautiful Designs, and Durable best PLATING :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	65 to	225
Liqueur Frames	35 to	70
Fruit Knife Stands	15 to	30
Prize Cups	18 to	50
Butter Dishes, Revolving	15 to	30
Claret Jugs	15 to	25
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14 to	115
Fruit Stands	15 to	100
Sugar Boxes	7 to	10
Ice Cream Plates	5	
Sardine Boxes	20 to	30
Inkstands	9 to	70
Table Lamps	25 to	50
Nut Crackers	4 to	6
Smokers' Sets	20 to	60
Ice Water Jugs	45 to	95
Egg Boilers With Spirit Lamp	10 to	30
Asparagus Tongs	13	
Soup Tureens	5 to	10
Venison Dishes	90	
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14 to	25
Fish Knives in Cases	50 to	120
Fruit Spoons	20 to	50
Tea Sets in Cases	70 to	125
Biscuit Boxes	15 to	50
Salt Cellars in Cases	12 to	45
Silting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40	
Cruet Frames	15 to	80
Egg Frames	20 to	60
Ice Buckets	12 to	20
Ice Tongs	5	
Ice Bowls	18	
Wine Services	50 to	100
Cigar Lighters	9	
Flower Stands	15 to	65
Ash Trays	2 to	6
Napkin Rings	2 to	8
Toast Racks	10 to	20
Candle Sticks with Shades	12 to	48
Salt Cellars	4 to	8
Christening Mugs	9 to	25
Salad Bowls	35 to	45
Call Gongs	15 to	30
Cake or Bread Trays	25 to	65
Cheese Covers	20	
Vegetable Dishes	55 to	70
Spirit Flasks	8 to	20
Dessert Knives in Cases	40 to	110
Tantalus	40 to	70
Fish Carvers in Cases	20 to	30
Chutney Jars	15 to	35
Tea Spoons in Cases	15 to	25
Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam	12 to	25
Piano Candle Sticks, per pair	30 to	40

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
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F. P. PEER.
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JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
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PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1897, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, that being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th September, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. FRAMROZ PHIROZ has no more connection of any sort with our firm of KANNY & Co., Watch Manufacturers, and Importers of Clocks, Jewelry, etc., and that the partnership with him is dissolved. The business of the said firm shall be continued under the same name and style of KANNY and Co. under the sole proprietorship of N. F. KANNY as before.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in parts of Rajputana and on the borders of the Jeypore State and in view of the Stringent regulations still in force in regard to Railway and other travellers the Jeypore Horse and Cattle Fair is POSTPONED from the 11th October, 1897, to a date in December, 1897, to be hereafter fixed, of which due notice will be given.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 11th day of October, 1897, for works in the CONSTRUCTION of a NIGHT SOIL DEPOT at Haines Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. Five be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Five hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M.INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th Sept., 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VITHALDAS JADHOWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

KASHIBAI, the WIDOW and only heir of the deceased……………………………………Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 24th day of September, 1897.

KASHIBAI WIDOW,
Petitioner in Person.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.
Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH CARRIAGES AND ARAB HORSES.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Esq., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1897, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

1 English brougham by Kesterton.
1 handsome landau by Messrs. Laurie and Marner.
1 " vis-a-vis " " " "
2 Arab horses and sets of harness.
1 " black mare.

The above will be on view at our Sale Rooms from FRIDAY, the 1st October, (from 11 a.m., to 5 p.m.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 603 of 1895.

Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla……………………Plaintiff.

vs.

Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwalla……………………Defendant.

Under instructions from Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, the plaintiff abovenamed, and pursuant to the terms of the decree in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will offer the properties specified in the Schedule hereunder written for sale by Public Auction, in two several lots, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, on the premises, at the time below stated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys to the said plaintiff, or to the Auctioneers.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

LOT NO. 1.—TO BE SOLD AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2,626 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2888, old Survey No.—, new Survey No. 3173, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. 580, all which premises are situate on the south side of Girgaum Road, or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by Churney Road, on or towards the west by the part of Balkrishna Arjoon, on or towards the north by Girgaum and Breach Candy Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Inoosmeeya Saheb Coor.

LOT NO. 2.—TO BE SOLD AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 577 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new No. 2497, old Survey No—new Survey No. 788, together with the messuage, tenement or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 322, Street No. 1, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Benham Hall Lane, on or towards the west by Bhat Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Gungaram Devjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Mera Naiquin.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS, SCAFFOLDING, PLANKS, BAMBOOS, COPPER AND BRASS UTENSILS, CUPBOARDS, &C.

SUIT NO. 181 OF 1897.

Bibibai……………………………………Plaintiff.

versus.

Esmail Mamed and others……………………Defendant,

By order C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2 p.m., at No. 230, Khadak, near the Kasai Musjid, in shop of Hajee Mamed Hajee Hubib, consisting of a quantity of teak scantlings, 1½ by 1; 2 by ½; 2 by 1; 2 by 1½; 2 by 2; 3 by ½; 3 by 1; 3 by 1½; 3 by 2; 3 by 6; 4 by ½; 4 by 1; 4 by 1½; 4 by 2; 4 by 3; 5 by ½; 5 by 1; 5 by 1½; 5 by 2; 5 by 3; 5 by 4; 5 by 5; 6 by ½; 6 by 1; 6 by 1½; 6 by 2; 6 by 3; 6 by 4; 6 by 5; 6 by 6; 7 by 3; 7 by 4; 7 by 5; 8 by 3; 8 by 4; 8 by 5; 9 by 3; 9 by 4; 10 by 3; 10 by 4; 11 by 3; 11 by 4; 12 by 3; 12 by 4; ceiling planks, joists, posts, timber plates, battens, dholkees, puttees, rafters, cornice, jungle wood planks, bamboos, bomboo battens, ladder, teak cupboard, wooden seat, pillows, &c.

Also at old Memonwada house, a lot of copper and brass pots, cupboards, cots with bedding, chairs, looking glasses, boxes, clock, lamps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th September, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ……………… Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ……………… " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ……………… " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on URRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercia places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL …Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ……………… £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ……………… £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ……………… £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ……………… £800,000
RESERVE FUND ……………… £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS …… £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL……Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST……Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND…Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH ; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital……………………$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund……………………$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors……………$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 3, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL …£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ……… £500,000
RESERVE FUND ……… £200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Blumenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein;
Germany.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., { Bunder Road, KARACHI.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.

DRESSMAKERS
AND
MILLINERS

BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON

ARE NOW BEING DELIVERED

LADIES
WILL FIND THEIR REQUIREMENTS WELL CATERED FOR
AND
CHARGES MODERATE.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel, } BOMBAY.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."

"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."

"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."

"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."

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"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."

"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."

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"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."

"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."

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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6*d*. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any
Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept, "Gazette Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

OF ROCHESTER AND OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

I HAVE THIS DAY resumed full charge of the Company's affairs and accordingly withdrawn the POWERS of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. G. H. PHILLIPS on the 31st August last.

F. J. PARROTT,
Manager for India & the East,
Bombay, September 28th, 1897.

S. S. BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the above Fund will be held in the Bai Bhicaiji Bengalee Girls' School, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1897, at 5 P.M., to transact the following bussiness :—

(1.) Selection of a site for the Statue.
(2.) To decide upon the final disposal of the Balance of the Fund.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJI GOKULDAS,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
DARASHAW RUTTONJI CHICHGAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MEDICAL STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL STORES required at Hubli during the year commencing from 1st January 1898.

2. Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli on payment of one rupee per copy.

3. Tenders must reach the Agent not later than TUESDAY, the 26th October, 1897, in covers superscribed "Tenders for Medical Stores."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer, Hubli.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent.
Agent's office, Dharwar, 22nd September 1897.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1897.

II.—To declare a Dividend,

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th September, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

C. E. A.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

THE Honorary Secretary of the CIVIL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION desires to inform the Members of the Result of the VOTING upon the question of the reconstitution of the Association upon a larger and more professional basis.

In favour of his proposal for reconstitution the Honorary Secretary has obtained a majority of three-fourths of the Votes as compared with one-fourth against his proposal.

As he does not consider this majority to be large enough to warrant his carrying out his proposed reorganization scheme, and perhaps thereby causing a serious schism amongst the Members; and as he undertook the Honorary Secretaryship in December last on the clear understanding that he was to attempt to reorganise the Association with a view to its conversion into an "INDIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS," professional matters being brought into prominence and service matters taking a secondary place; and as personally he fails to see the utility of keeping things going upon their present lines; he has come to the following decision.

Unless before the 31st of October next, some apparently suitable Member of the Association comes forward with an offer to take things off his hand, he will make over all papers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, to be held at the disposal of the Council of the Association.

HON. SECY.,
Civil Engineers' Association.
(ADDRESS) care of GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING)

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDRS are invited and will be received by the AGENT at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., Gun-fire, on TUESDAY the 12th October, 1897, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1898, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel, or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1897.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water, 1-28m., 1-19m. Low water, 7-10m., 7-19m.
Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Entertainment, Frere-Fletcher Girls' School, 6 p.m.

Partial Collapse of a House.—On Tuesday afternoon, a portion of the south wall of a house, at Cumbarwada, collapsed and fell into the sweepers' gully. Fortunately none of the occupants of the house were injured.

Theft at Girgaum Back Road.—Vishweshwar Mungesh Kulkurnee, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 185-14-0, some time during his absence from home, on Monday night.

Theft at a Solicitor's Bungalow.—Mr. T. Bland, solicitor, residing in a bungalow at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, has reported to the police the theft of a pair of bracelets, set with diamonds and pearls, and a gold brooch, collectively valued at Rs. 1,400, from his bedroom, some time during Tuesday night. One of Mr. Bland's servants has been under police surveillance, and further inquiries are in progress.

Accident on Board a Steamer.—About 7 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the engine-room skylight of the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Peshawar was being hoisted up by means of a block and tackle by two firemen, when the rope accidentally slipped out of their hands, and the skylight fell on to the head of another fireman named Mahomed Bux Karrim Bux, aged thirty years, who was standing on the deck below, looking into the engine-room, fracturing his skull and right jaw bone. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

Mr. Justice Strachey's Police Guard.—Ever since Mr. Justice Strachey passed sentence upon Bal Gungadhar Tilak, in consequence of which threatening letters were sent to him, the learned judge has been under the protection of a police guard consisting of one European and three Native officers. While his lordship sits on the Bench, one of the latter, guards the gallery, which is carefully kept closed and two of them guard the eastern and western corridors of the court, the European officer keeping a general watch all round. They guard the judge's chambers all the time he is there; and move about with him wherever he goes.

Nine Months for Five Pies.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mirza Mahomed Ali prosecuted one Vazier Khan Shaik Nanoo, an old offender, having a record of three previous convictions against him, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing five pies from the pocket of one Hussonali Karamali, a dyer. About 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, complainant was standing at a fish-stall in the Null Bazaar, purchasing some fish, when accused put his hand in complainant's pocket and removed the money. A policeman in plain clothes noticed the accused in the act, and arrested him with the money in his hand. Accused in his defence said that the money found with him was earned by him in begging. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Application for Summons against a High Court Judge.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Parsee appeared in person and stepped into the witness-box, saying he wished to make an application. He was told that the time fixed for applications was the hour when the magistrate took his seat on the bench, and unless it was an urgent matter the court did not hear applications during the course of the day. The Parsee averred that his was an urgent application. He asked the magistrate if he would issue a process against the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey. Being asked on what grounds, he submitted that he (the applicant) was severely assaulted by a policeman at his lordship's order. The magistrate doubted the accuracy of the statement, and refused to entertain an application until it was reduced to writing. In the present case, his Worship did not understand what the applicant meant.

Sacrilege at Damaun.—Monday being the first day of *Navratra* (*i.e.* nine nights worship) the temple of a goddess at Khatri Street, in Lower Damaun, was left open until late at night and was closed after the *garbas* had been sung, at about 11 p.m., but whilst the *garba* dance was going on some person or persons managed to enter the temple and commit sacrilege by robbing the idol of the goddess of all her gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 300. The police on being apprised of the theft, are making diligent search to catch the thief. One of the devotees of the goddess, says a correspondent in order to trace out the theft became possessed and lashed himself into such a frenzy of excitement that he was bathed in his perspiration and under his afflatus told the people surrounding him that the theft had been committed by four persons and the stolen articles had been buried in the ground—a clue hardly enough to enable the police to succeed in their search.

Portuguese Entertainment.—A very successful entertainment was given, at the Gaiety Theatre, in aid of the Society of N. S. de Piedade, on Tuesday night, by Portuguese amateurs, who are to be congratulated upon the successful manner in which they acquitted themselves. Special mention must be made of Mr. Mathew DeCruz, who convulsed the house by his comic songs. Praise is also due to Mrs. L. Mascarenhas and the Misses Mary Pinto, Piedade Pinto, and Domethilde Pinto, who took a very prominent part in the entertainment, and none the less to Mr. C. Crasto (organist of the Dabul Church) and Master J. DaCosta, who accompained the other players on the violin and piano, respectively. Among others who took part in the entertainment were Master Joseph Pinto, Miss Clothildes Canto, Messrs. P.M. Costa Bir, J. C. Fonseca, M.X. DeSouza, and J. M. D'Souza. The theatre was crowded to suffocation, and we understand that the proceeds amounted to a very respectable sum.

Robbing his Neighbour.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Briscoe charged Balla Rama, a mill-hand, with theft of one currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 in cash, the property of Sadoo Sumbhaji, also a mill-labourer. Both accused and complainant have been employed in the Petit Mill, and they resided in a chawl at Arthur Road. On Friday morning, the complainant locked the door of his room and went to work. When he returned home in the evening, he found the lock on the door removed, and on examining the room discovered the money, which he had kept in a glass in an open box, stolen. He made a report to the police, and the accused, who had been seen knocking about the complainant's room, was arrested on suspicion, and Rs. 2-4 were found on his person. From the police inquiry it appeared that the accused, after having stolen the money, went and redeemed a gold ear-ring, which had been pledged by him with a Marwaree for Rs. 10, and spent the balance in purchasing new clothes. Accused, pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonmet.

Upshot of a Burglary Case.—Shestgiri Annappa, a discharged servant of Mr. Pundlick Gunesh, was, yesterday, charged by Inspector Saunderson before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant in respect of some German silver and brass pots, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4-12, the property of his late master, who resides at Girgaum Back Road. From the evidence given by the complainant's son, Mr. Gunpat Pundlick a clerk employed in an insurance office, it appears that about a couple of months ago accused was employed as a cook in the complainant's service. Within a few days after the accused was employed, several articles had been found missing from the house, which created a suspicion against the accused, who was eventually dismissed. On Saturday last, jewellery, of the value of Rs. 7,200, was stolen from the complainant's house, and the accused, together with other servants, was arrested by the police. In the course of the inquiry the police found the pots mentioned in the charge in the house of a woman, named Gunga, who has been in the keeping of the accused. Gunga stated that the pots were given to her by the accused about four months ago, when he stated that it was his own property. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide because Excommunicated.—Mr. Allan T. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at French Road, touching the death of Mahadoo Baloo, a mill-labourer, aged thirty-five years, residing at Girgaum Road. About noon, on Sunday, deceased attended a caste meeting which had been convened to inquire into the allegation made by the deceased against another member of the caste that he was a leper. The meeting, according to the statement made by deceased's kept mistress, excommunicated both the deceased and the leper, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 50 on the former in the bargain. Mahadoo returned home very sullen refused to take his meal, and slept on the verandah. On the following morning he was found missing, and after searching for him in vain the whole day, his mistress made a report to the police in the evening at the Chowpathy police station. On Tuesday the dead body of the deceased was found floating in a well in the Gosawi's Oart at Chowpathy. The police had the body removed, and it bore no marks of violence. The patel of the caste, who is also a mill-hand, and who presided at the meeting stated that the deceased was not fined as alleged but was excommunicated by the meeting. A medical report was submitted by a doctor regarding the disease of the man complained of. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members will be held at, the Society's Rooms, at 5-30 this evening. The papers to be read include:—"Camp Kit," by Mr. John Wallace C. E.; "The Large Indian Squirrel (*Sciurus indicus*) and its local races or sub-species," by Mr. W. T. Blanford F.R.S.; "New Species of Western Peninsular Plants from North Kanara and Mysore," by Mr. W. A. Talbot. F. L. S. "Some Bats obtained in the Surat and Thana Districts by Mr. R. C. Wroughton," by Mr. Oldfield Thomas, British Museum. "The Moths of India (supplementary paper to the Volumes in the 'Fauna of B. India'" by Sir George F. Hampson, Bart., F. L. S., F. E. S.; "List of the aculeate Hymenoptera procured at Aden by Col. Yerbury, R. A., and Capt. Nurse, I. S. C." by Lieut.-Col. C. T. Bingham, F. Z. S., F.E.S. Miscellaneous Notes:—(a) The nesting of the white browed Bush Bulbul in Guzerat, by Capt. R. M. Betham; (b) The occurrence of the Watercock in Cutch, by Lieut. C. D. Lester; (c) Wounded Tigers, by Lieut. J. H. Vanderzee, I. S. C.; (d) The Oceanic Teal, by Mr. A. L. Butler; (e) Occurrence of the Gargany Teal in India during July, by Major R. H. Rattray; (f) Nesting of the Little Fork Tail, by Major R. H. Rattray; (g) Cats as a Protection against Snakes, by Surg.-Lieut-Col. T. S. Weir; (h) Tusk Measurements of the Asiatic Elephant, by Lieut. S.S. Flower; (i) The Nepal Swan, by Mr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S.; (j) Plants of a Bombay Swamp, by Surg.-Capt. D. Prain; (k) The Blue Rock Thrush, by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker; (l) The migration of Butterflies, by Mr. E. H. Aitken; (m) Our Annual Catterpillar Pest, Mr. E. H. Aitken; (n) Notes on Hume and Marshall, by Mr. H. Littledale; (o) Decoying a Monkey, by Major G. S. Rodon.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon Mr. Justice Ranade.)

CAUGHT AT LAST.

THREE YEARS EVASION OF ARREST.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAHADU BIN NAGOBA.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against a decision of Mr Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, on the 5th March, 1894, acquitted the prisoner of a charge of having murdered one Varu, a girl about seven years of age, and of having dishonestly removed certain ornaments from her body. Mr. Robertson, with the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that Varu was a Brahmin girl, who lived with one Bhagubai, her maternal grandmother, in the house of the complainant Ramchandra, the latter's brother, at Vadval village, in the Madha Taluka. On the evening of the 18th January 1894, she was seen going to the temple of Nagoba close by in perfect good health, with certain ornaments on her body, but she did not return to her house. Search was made for her in the neighbourhood. One Tulshi, a girl aged about six years, was Varu's playmate, and she stated that, while she was playing with Varu in the temple in the evening, the accused came and took Varu away. Ramchandra made a report to the police. A torch was immediately lighted, and the police started for searching for Varu in the village. Late in the night a corpse was found lying in an open space outside the north-west corner of the temple, and this open space belonged to Nagoba, the accused's father. There were marks of severe violence on the corpse, and some of the ornaments on it were missing. It was identified as Varu's corpse, and it was lying partly on thorns and party on the ground. The theory for the prosecution was that, while the deceased and Tulshi were playing in the temple, the accused, went there and sent away Tulshi to bring the sacred ashes for him; that during her absence, he lifted up Varu and took her to the corner of a terrace about the temple; and there, after having removed some of the ornaments, pressed her neck; and then, while she was half dead, threw her down on the ground from a height of about 24 feet, which caused severe injuries to her, and that she died in consequence. The accused said that, as there was enmity between his father and certain persons in the village, he was falsely implicated in the matter. There was no direct evidence to prove any of the charges except two confessions made by the accused, which he had subsequently retracted. The medical evidence did not, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, support to its full extent the basis of the confession regarding the cause of Varu's death, namely pressure on her neck and throwing her down from a height of about 24 feet. On the 20th January 1894, the accused produced certain ornaments, identified as Varu's, from below loose stones lying in an open space outside the village, and it was said that this production supported the confession in question as well as the guilt of the accused. The Sessions Judge was not prepared to place any reliance on the alleged production of the ornaments in the circumstances of the case. The stones were not of any great size or weight, and the place where they were found lying was accessible to all. Some pieces of bangles and a bead were said to have been found at a place pointed out by the accused, and some blood was said to have been observed there. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the evidence produced on this point was of a tainted character and he was not prepared to rely on it. The delay in making the "panchnamah" as well as the place where the corpse was found lying reflected, the Sessions Judge said, suspicions as to the *bona fides* of the investigations made in the matter. On the whole, Mr. Inamdar did not feel inclined to believe that the confession and its confirmation were true and voluntary, and that the true cause of deceased's death was disclosed in them. There was enmity between the accused's father and Ramchunder, and advantage appeared to the Sessions Judge to have been taken of Varu's death under circumstances strongly indicating murder to attribute that murder to the accused. Agreeing with both assessors, the Sessions Judge acquitted the accused and directed his discharge on the 5th March 1894.

In July 1894, Government filed an appeal from Mr. Inamdar's decision; and the High Court (Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade) directed a warrant to issue ordering the arrest of the accused. The accused, however, absconded and the warrant remained unexecuted. In March 1896, the Government applied to the High Court to publish a written proclamation, under section 87 of the Criminal Procedure Code, requiring the accused to appear at such time and place as the court might prescribe, and directing the attachment of his property. The proclamation was issued as applied for in April 1896, but the accused was not arrested until the 17th August 1897. The appeal of Government from Mr. Inamdar's decision, filed in 1894, was thereupon heard before their Lordships, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, on the 22nd inst.

Their lordships, looking to all the circumstances of the case, and after hearing Mr. Robertson, set aside the order of acquittal of 5th March 1894, convicted the accused of the murder of Varu, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

THE SHOOTING CATASTROPHE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of rash and negligent act preferred against Ladu Govind, in that the death of a child was caused by an accidental discharge of a walking-stick gun.

Mr. Alfred Hollis, gunmaker, being called as a witness gave it as his opinion that the bullet found in the body of the deceased child must have been fired through a rifle or revolver. The groove marks of the rifle were visible. It could not have been fired through a smooth bore, which was the case with the walking-stick gun before the court. The bullet was much smaller than the bore of the gun. It did not fit that gun at all. A smooth bore like that could not make such marks as the bullet showed. A bullet fired out of a revolver would have become mushroom-shaped and would not retain a regular form.

Mr. Thomas Richard, manager, gun department, Army and Navy Stores, produced a bullet which he had fired through a revolver that morning. The size of the bullet was the same as that found in the body of the deceased. It was fired into a box of saw-dust at thirty yards. The head of the bullet was smashed and the sides bore marks similar to those on the bullet found in the child's body. The bullet he believed must have travelled a considerable distance before it struck the boy. It must have lost much of its force and entered only in soft parts of the body. Accused had a revolver in hand for repairs, but he did not take it home. It was of a smaller bore, and the bullet found in the child's body could not possibly have been fired through it.

The accused said that he did not fire the gun on the terrace that morning. He was sleeping out on Thursday night and returned at 9 a.m. on Friday morning. He went out at 9-30 for work at Mahomed Ali's shop. The two empty cases for fitting revolver grooves must have been left in his room by a servant of Mahomed Ali, who used to work in the room. The two cartridges were given him for filling the stick gun. They were empty cases and contained no powder. They were only capped, and he took them for testing. He fired both without any powder. The bag with some bullets belonged to a gun repairer named Sadashiv.

The magistrate, in disposing of the charge said that although there were serious circumstances in the case it was clear from expert evidence that the bullet was not fired through the stick gun. The incident, therefore, could be accounted for by one of those curious coincidences which some times occur. The accused might have been trying the gun with an empty cartridge, and the bullet which struck the child must have been fired at the same time by somebody else from a longer distance of about 200 yards. The accused was discharged as far as the police courts were concerned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th September 1897.

1. There will be no drill daily in the Riding School, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 30th instant, from 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY AS A REFORMER.

In commemoration of the 64th anniversary of the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the founder of the Theistic movement in India, known as the Brahma Samaj, the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar conducted Divine service in English, on Monday evening, at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, and delivered an address on "Raja Ram Mohan Roy as a Reformer" before a large audience. Mr. Chandavarkar said:—

Someone had observed that the character of a people was best found in their songs, and yet another writer had remarked that you must go to the laws of a people to find out whether they were great or small. But neither the songs, nor the laws, nor the literature of a people could give one so sure a test of their greatness or smallness as the character, the conduct, the teachings, and the lives of the men whom they regarded as their leaders; and there was much force in an oft-quoted observation of Mr. John Morley that "the decisive sign of the elevation of a nation's life" was "to be sought among those who lead or ought to lead." Mr. Morley did not stand alone in that opinion. One of the most eminent historians of the present day—Professor Leckey—expressed the same view by observing that you could "best cast the horoscope of a nation" by asking and answering the question whether the men whom that nation accepted as its leaders were "men of sincere convictions, sound judgment, consistent lives, indisputable integrity," or whether they were "men who won their position by the arts of a demagogue or an intriguer; men of nimble tongues and not earnest beliefs, skilful above all things in spreading their sails to catch each passing breeze of popularity." Thoughts such as these befitted most an occasion such as that which had called them there to celebrate the 64th anniversary of the best and greatest Hindu whom British India had produced; and it would not be inappropriate on that occasion to give emphatic expression to a conviction cherished by some, if not most, of his countrymen that no reform movement, or for the matter of that, any movement having for its object the permanent good and progress of this country, had much chance of success unles its leaders and promoters were men inspired by that love of truth, that indomitable moral courage, and that truly catholic spirit—the spirit of sympathy and fellow-feeling and brotherhood towards men of all classes—which permeated the teachings and animated the actions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Here was a man born in an orthodox Brahmin family, who, at an early age, discerned the absurdities and superstition of the faith and customs which dominated his countrymen; who early saw that *Truth* was not and could not be confined to any one country or any particular age, and, eager to search for it, broke through the barriers of caste and incurred the severest displeasure of his father and his caste for no other object than to find out the grand principle of

THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN,

and having found it out to hold it up before his own countrymen, in spite of opposition and obloquy, as the principal means of achieving national greatness. He learnt Arabic to study the Koran; he learnt Hebrew to study the Bible; he learnt Sanskrit to study the Vedas; he travelled to Thibet to study Buddhism; and all for the sake of freeing his countrymen from the bondage of superstition. There was no question of his time, political, social, moral or educational, which he did not handle, and he handled them with an ability, sobriety and soundness of judgment which won him the esteem and confidence of the Viceroy of his time—Lord William Bentinck; and his reputation as a thinker and reformer all along the line stood unique. It brought him the admiration of men like Bentham and James Mill. But all his activities were subordinated to his activity as a religious reformer; and that constituted his real greatness. In considering his life and teachings, no question forced itself more on one's attention than the question why Ram Mohan Roy should have applied himself so strenuously as he did to the gigantic task of religious reform and laid the foundation of the Theistic movement known in latter days as the Brahma Samaj? There were those among us who held strongly to the opinion that India stood not much in need of either religious or social reform and all that was wanted for her progress was political activity. There were again those who thought that to political activity should be added activity in the direction of social reform. Neither of these thought much of *religious reform*. He (Mr. Candavarkar) had during his visit to Madras, last November, for the purpose of presiding at the anniversary meeting of the Hindu Social Reform Association, an interview with Bhai Pratapchandra Muzumdar, one of the most eminent missionaries of the Brahma Samaj, in the course of which the latter asked him the suggestive question whether those reformers who wished to work on secular lines were not making a great mistake and whether much good of a permanent character, calculated to raise the tone of national thought and life of the people of India, could arise from mere social reforms unless the *religious spirit* of the people with which their customs were very closely bound and which formed the *root*, so to say, of their life and thought, was also reformed. He had been thinking over the question, and it seemed to him that there was considerable force in Mr. Muzumdar's remark. An English writer had put the same point very tersely in determining the real meaning and signification of the term "Progress." How was it, he asked, that though great things were expected of Cobden's labours in the cause of free trade, of Mr. Gladstone's "Reform" measures, society was still perplexed by socialism and other *isms*, and a spirit of pessimism had come over some of the best thinkers and politicians of the present day; and he concludes by observing that so long as men thought civilization and progress consisted in the satisfaction of material wants pessimism must be the result and show itself in "intellectual dyspepsia and spiritual liver complaint," and that alone was *progress* which consisted in the "spiritual evolution" of a people and directed *material* civilization towards it by subordinating it to that ideal. "As long as our civilization," said Emerson, "is essentially one of property, of fences, of exclusiveness, it will be mocked by delusion." A people might become rich, and get political rights; but the question

"QUI BONO?"

must perpetually haunt it so long as it had not elevated its ideal of life by looking beyond the material wants and luxuries of man. And as to us, Hindus, neither the abolition of caste nor the raising of the marriagable age of girls, nor yet widow marriages, nor the concessions by the rulers of political rights could do much good in point of securing their progress so long as they were not based upon the sanctitude of human life teaching them that men discharged their functions best in life when they learnt to live and lived as the children of God, fulfilling the laws of *Love* for one another and the love of *Truth*. Ram Mohan Roy perceived this most clearly, and hence his immense zeal for religious reform; but religion with him was not a sectarian creed, but what John Stuart Mill called "the religion of spirit, not of dogma." He welcomed truth wherever he found it, and recognized a brother in the Christian and the Mahomedan as he did in the Hindu, and hence he was a true patriot—the best of Hindus—because the best and the most tolerant of cosmopolitan. Nor should another exemplary trait of his life be ignored. Vague notions prevailed in many peoples' minds as to what constituted the leadership of the people. Nothing was easier than to become a leader by adopting the policy of what Mr. Lelly called "Majority-mongering—by sacrificing one's own convictions at the altar of peoples' prejudices and superstitions and shouting with the populace. But leading a people meant not being led by them, but rather standing boldly before them and trying sincerely at all hazards to enlighten their minds and remove their prejudices. Ram Mohan Roy had set a most splendid example in that respect; but how many of his countrymen profited by that example? Was not the inclination and condition of most of them that of Medea, whom Ovid made say:—"I see and approve the better, and yet I pursue the worse?" Passing on from that lesson to be learnt from Ram Mohan Roy's life two things struck me—how he fulfilled in his own life "the law of sacrifice" and "the law of service" All men, high as well as low, were ruled by these two laws. The selfish man lived for himself, but even the most selfish monster that could be conceived of—for instance, Shakespear's Richard III—ended by hating himself—finding as the result of his self-love that he could find no pity in himself to pity himself. He sacrificed his higher to his lower self, and thus fulfilled the law of sacrifice. But good and great men fulfilled that law in another way—by loving and living for others. Hence had it been said:—"Whosoever will save his life shall lose it." Ram Mohan Roy's education taught him to live faithful to that law—to live a life of self-sacrifice for the best interests of his country men; and he lived also in obedience to the other law—the law of service—because though

HONOURED BY GOVERNMENT,

and courted by the great men of his time in England, he never lost his head, but lived as the servant of the people. When Lord William Bentinck thought of founding a college for the education of natives, the first native he consulted and took into his confidence was Ram Mohan Roy; the latter advised his Lordship to invite the co-operation of wealthy zamindars. Lord William Bentinck put his idea before some of the zamindars, who, being orthodox, told his Lordship that they would have nothing to do with the movement if a heterodox man like Ram Mohan was allowed to have a hand in it. Lord William had high esteem for Ram Mohan Roy and therefore did not like that he should be treated in the way the zamindars suggested. When Ram Mohan came to know of it, he told his Lordship to get on with the zamindars without him, for it was better that the movement should succeed rather than suffer because of him. This was only one of many instances of that total abnegation of self which raised him above his fellows in point of moral grandeur. But of what use was it to dwell on the exemplary life of this great and good man, if they who heard it all did not catch some high impulse from the lessons of that life and strive to live in obedience to those lessons? It was not correct to say that they had met in that hall to honour the memory of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, because nothing that could be said about him could add to his greatness. His works, his life, and example honoured him more than anything else could. It would be more correct to say that as they felt genuine admiration for him they had met there rather to dedicate themselves in all earnestness to the lessons of his life, *i. e.*, to live a life of purity and moral courage, enlightened by his teachings, stirred by his example and roused to pious action by his "deeds of daring rectitude."

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. N. Tata in the chair, when the following report and the resolutions contained therein were adopted:—

The directors have the pleasure of laying before the shareholders their twenty-third annual report of the company for the year ended 30th June last. Another prosperous year has passed, during which they are glad to report the mills and the several ginning factories have been working quite satisfactorily, and have given as good results as in previous years, notwithstanding the calamitous famine in the provinces in which the company's business is conducted. The directors have thought it advisable, during the period under review, to order out 36 carding engines and 29 roving frames to take the place of old ones, and a small plant for working Egyptian cotton as an experiment. 24 cards have already arrived and are being erected. They have contributed a sum of Rs. 4,000 on behalf of the company to the Nagpur Poor Relief Fund. A sum of Rs. 37,054-2-9 is carried to the credit of the mill insurance fund account, being rateable premium on the value of all uninsured property of the company. The sum calculated, as usual, for this year's depreciation and renewal of buildings and machinery amounts to Rs. 2,85,864. From this amount, a sum of Rs. 72,845-2-7, being value of old machinery pulled out, and another of Rs. 56,149-13-11, being expenditure for repairs to buildings and machinery, making a total of Rs. 1,28,995-0-6, have been deducted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,56,868-15-6, which is carried to the credit of the depreciation and renewal fund account. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is added to the reserve fund account.

After deducting these and other sums, the net profit for the year comes to Rs. 7,51,590-5-1, which, together with the sum of Rs. 81,955-13-1, brought forward from last year's account, makes up the sum of Rs. 8,33,546-3-2. Out of this, Rs. 2,62,500 having been paid last April as an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share of Rs. 500 each and Rs. 17 1-2 per share of Rs.250 each, a disposable balance is now left of Rs. 5,71,046-3-2. From this, the directors recommend that Rs. 5,25,000 be appropriated to the payment of a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 70 per share on 3,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 35 per share on 9,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, and that the balance of Rs. 46,046-3-2 be carried to next year's account. The directors have accepted with great regret the resignation of Mr. Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy from the board, which he joined as far back as 1878. They take this opportunity of placing on record their sense of the value of his co-operation during a period of nineteen years.

Messrs. Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata, two of the present directors, according to Article 88 of your deed, retire by rotation. They are, however, eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly. The shareholders will be requested to elect auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. Annexed to this report will be found a succinct statement showing the success achieved by the company during the twenty years ending December last, which have elapsed since the mills began to work.

Mr. Dorabji Jamshetji Tata and Mr. Ruttonji Jamshetji Tata were re-elected directors. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share of Rs. 500 each and Rs. 17-12 per share of Rs. 250 each, being already paid, the directors resolved to pay a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 70 per share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 35 per share of Rs. 250.

THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The statement referred to, signed by Mr. J. N. Tata the Managing Director, is as follows:—

This company was formed and registered in Bombay in 1874, with a capital of Rs. 15,00,000, divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. Its factory is situated in Nagpur, Central Provinces, and is called the "Empress Mills." The mills started working in 1877, when they were equipped with 15,552 throstle and 14,400 mule spindles and 450 looms, all driven by a pair of compound engines, capable of developing 800 I.H.P.

The success which has attended the working of the company is unique in the annals of the Indian Cotton industry.

The company has, out of its profits, added Rs. 22,50,000 to its capital, giving fully-paid up shares free to the shareholders, in proportion to their original holdings; and thus raising the capital from Rs. 15,00,000 to Rs. 37,50,000. It has paid Rs. 68,32,506 in dividends. It has Rs. 3,93,612 as reserve fund, Rs. 5,73,054 as depreciation fund, Rs. 4,02,494 as insurance fund, and Rs. 97,602, as workmen's pension fund; bringing the total sum of funds to Rs. 14,67,362. Thus the total profits made during the last twenty years amount to Rs. 1,05,49,868; or more than seven times its original capital. The original shareholder has consequently gained by being the first fortunate allottee of a share in this company a share and a-half free; and his first investment of Rs. 500 is thus, with these 1½ bonus shares added, worth to him Rs. 4,312½ at the present rate of Rs. 1,725, and has brought to him besides Rs. 2,277 in shape of dividends.

The company is building up a large reserve fund with the object of being able to pay, for one year at least, a dividend equal to the average of ordinary years, in the contingency of a fire causing stoppage to the working of such a large profit-earning concern as this. It has adopted the principle of setting aside adequate sums for depreciation of property; and though nearly the whole of the machinery is renewed—the best and newest of its kind, with all the latest improvements, having recently been set up—and the buildings kept in thorough good repair, so as to be as new to-day as they were twenty years ago, the depreciation fund still stands at a respectable figure, as given above. The property of the company being extensive, the annual premium of insurance comes to a very large sum, and the company contents itself with partly insuring it with the Insurance Offices and carrying the remainder of the premium to the credit of its own insurance fund. It being thus, to some extent, its own underwriter, it has been most careful in taking every possible precaution against fire risks; having provided automatic sprinkler installations all over the mills, and all other appliances for putting out fires, as experience, as well as the fire Insurance Offices, has, from time to time, suggested. It is also building up a workmen's pension fund, to be able to pay its operatives, in their old age, a small pension, if they have rendered service during a long period of their life.

The company possesses 70½ acres of landed property in Nagpur and elsewhere. It has mill buildings, godowns, offices, officers and apprentices' quarters, recreation rooms, bleach and dye houses and ginning factory, covering an area of 333,000 square feet in Nagpur alone. It has, besides, half a dozen cotton ginning factories, together with cotton baling presses with land and buildings and godowns, appertaining to them, in the cotton districts. The total value of the immovable property is Rs. 10,74,729.

The company has thrown out nearly all the old machinery and replaced it by new of the best description. Its plant now consists of 43,448 ring spindles and 1,397 looms, together with the necessary preparatory machinery, all driven by two pairs of compound engines, developing 1,600 I.H.P., and one set of triple expansion engines, developing 300 I.H.P. There are 8 Lancashire boilers, 8 ft. by 30ft. each, of the latest type, with a working pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch, supplying steam to these engines. The boilers are provided with meldrum furnaces, and are also to be supplemented by superheaters which are now on order. The engines are to undergo alterations to meet this new condition of things. Besides the above boilers, there are 6 others supplying steam of a low pressure for sizing, finishing, bleaching and dyeing purposes. The total value of the movable property is Rs. 28,53,235. The engines, boilers and gearing are all made by Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co., of Bolton; the blow-room machinery by Messrs. Lord Brothers, of Todmorden; the cards by Mr. Elijah Ashworth, of Manchester; the frames by Messrs. Platt Bros., of Oldham; the ring frames by Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester, and the weaving machinery, partly by Messrs. Platt Brothers and partly by Messrs. Henry Livesey and Co., of Blackburn.

The total quantity of yarn and cloth produced during the last year amounted to 10,079,572 lbs. The average production of yarn of average 20s per spindle per day for the last six months was 9·155 oz. The average count spun during this period was 18·25. The average number of workpeople employed is 3,775; besides contractors' workpeople, whose average daily attendance is 170, during the cotton season, 430 operatives are employed at the ginning factories. The company has 6 agencies for purchasing cotton alone, and employs 120 operatives for this work specially. It has 29 agencies in different parts of India for selling its yarn and cloth. The average dividend paid on the increased capital during the last ten years comes to 19¼ per cent. per annum, which would be equal to 47½ per cent. on the originally subscribed capital.

The company was the pioneer of cotton industry in the Central Provinces. It was the first in India in adopting and successfully demonstrating at a time when even the English spinners looked askance and doubted the vast superiority of ring spindles over throstle spindles and, for such counts as India spins, over even mule spindles. It was also the first in India to provide its mills with sprinklers for automatically extinguishing fires. So has it been first in India in adopting in its mills the humidifying and ventilating apparatus of the best kind available. It is the only one, so far as is known, having a regular pension scheme for its operatives. Finally, no commission of any kind is charged by the management for working the mills.

THE MYSORE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

GALLANT RESCUES.

A photograph of superlative merit by Mr. Del Tufo, depicts with startling vividness the extreme peril which Messrs. Forster and Burns ran when saving from an appalling death their fellow sufferers in the disastrous railway accident which happened at the Mulloor Bridge, of the Southern Mahratta line, on the 23rd instant. The photograph is a superb work of art, which discloses a scene of sensational and yet romantic and picturesque interest. The wrecked railway train appears environed by groups of beautiful and stately palm trees; the broken arches of the fateful bridge which caused the catastrophe stand out prominently; the abyssmal watery chasm filled with disintegrated and shattered railway carriages, inclining on which, at an angle of 40 degrees, appear the carriages providentially stayed on the brink of destruction—all make up a picture of enthralling interest. The accident occurred between 2 and 3 a.m., and at 8 a.m., the splendid pictorial representation of the event was taken, which now graces the Studio of Mr. Del Tufo. But if that superb photograph describes a scene of horror and human suffering it also discloses a tale of altruistic gallantry on the part of two Englishmen, which may well bring the blush of pride into the cheeks of their compatriots. Inclining right over the awful abyss appears a first class saloon carriage. Obviously the least impetus would send it to destruction on top of the wrecked carriages in the chasm. Yet from this carriage, trembling on the brink of destruction and eternity, Messrs. Burns and Forster worked all through the horrors of that appalling night, realising the imminence of their danger, but with noble self-abnegation ignoring it in the interest of their fellow men.

But their gallantry merits that the tale of that 1st class carriage, which the photograph shows trembling on the brink of destruction, should be told in detail. Its occupants Messrs. Forster, Burns, and Del Tufo *pere* and *fils*, had been borne to the fateful spot without incident, when they were conscious of a stupendous concussion and reverberation as the engine and all the carriages preceding the 1st class saloon plunged into the yawning abyss beneath the broken arches of the bridge. Then ensued appalling shrieks as the *debris* of the wrecked compartments were borne away on the rapid river in a chaotic mass of splintered timber and struggling, and drowning human beings. Struggling to their feet from the floor on which the violence of the shock had cast them, Messrs. Forster and Burns clambered through the window of their compartment. It was a night of opaque darkness, and needless to say they were entirely ignorant of the topography of the locality; but they struggled to the end of the portion of the train which had escaped destruction and obtaining a light, hurried back to the abyss. Then the providential nature of their own escape was made manifest to them, for on the brink of the abyss trembled their own carriage, and it had only been saved from going over by the fortunate breaking of the buffer and couplings behind, which prevented the hindermost carriages from pressing on their own; the impact of these latter would, of course, have sent their carriage to destruction. As matters stood even a gust of wind would be sufficient to send the carriage into the abyss. But notwithstanding, Mr. Forster, attaching a rope round his waist, did not hesitate to clamber on the roof of the carriage, and from this precarious position he assisted Mr. Burns throughout the night in rescuing lives from the submerged carriages, or rather the wrecks of them; for they were smashed to matchwood. Cries of pain and for assistance came from a second class carriage hanging over the abyss and propped in a horizontal position against a submerged carriage in the river. Into this Mr. Burns clambered with the other end of the rope and found a lady very much bruised—Mrs. Wright of Mercara—Mr. Burns fastened the rope round her and with Mr. Forster's assistance drew her up to terra firma. Similarly the lady's two children and ayah were rescued: the wood work of their carriage was smashed to pieces and only the iron frame works remained. Working in this way all night Messrs. Burns and Forster saved seventeen lives besides those already mentioned: their labours were efficiently supplemented by Mr. Nunjandiah, a gentleman who was travelling in the train from Bombay.

When daylight appeared the Guard also worked well. We submit that the conduct of Messrs. Forster and Burns amounted to heroism and richly merits recognition from the Royal Humane Society. During the horror and uncertainty of an appalling accident in a night of impenetrable darkness, under circumstances calculated to demoralise the stoutest nerves, they displayed the most altruistic courage and self-possession, giving no heed to their own terrible risk as they worked from the precarious position of the roof of a carriage oscillating on the brink of a chasm and in danger of toppling over at any moment. Mr. Forster is in the habit of saving life in the exercise of his medical skill, as he is a member of the local leading firm of Messrs J B. Forster and Co., Chemists and Druggists; but it goes without saying that in the work of rescue on this occasion, he and Mr. Burns carried their own lives in their hands. Mr. Burns is the Proprietor of the firm of J. Burns and Co. For his gallantry on this occasion may his business long flourish and prosper: this sentiment, we feel sure, will be re-echoed by all. It is usual when gallant acts of rescue are brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society for the head of the Province to take the initiative in the matter. We trust that Colonel Robertson, the British Resident, will move in this matter and obtain for Messrs. Forster and Burns that recognition from the Royal Humane Society which they have so nobly earned by their courage and self-denial.—*Bangalore Post.*

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, Captain G Bilseto, which arrived in harbour, on Tuesday evening, from Hongkong, reports to have met with hard wind from west, south-west and heavy sea. Captain also reports that on the morning of the 21st instant at 7-10 a.m. In Latitude 5° 50' N and Longitude 87° 26' E. met with a drag steering E. which had hoisted the Blue Ensign of the English Royal Naval Reserve, and she afterwards hoisted her distinguishing signal P T H F then the two other signals B L F (Colombo) B Q C (report all well.)

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Negapatam, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Akola and Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large to very large defect of the normal at Delhi, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Surat, Akola, Khandwa, Indore, Rajkot, Deesa, Karachi, and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (3·05"), over an inch at Bellary (1·20") and Ahmednagar (1·18"), light to moderate showers at Rajkot, Nagpur, Surat, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Negapatam, and a few drops at Jubbulpore, Ahmedabad, Indore, Malegaon, Calicut, Cuddapah, Madras and Colombo. The isobars indicate that the weather off the Commandel Coast is in an unsettled condition, and a depression appears to be forming there. The general weather conditions are favourable for local showers in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Wednesday:—The barometer has changed slightly almost everywhere, and the general conditions of pressure are the same as yesterday's. The barometer reads lowest in the Punjab, relatively low in the Bay, and relatively high in the west of the Peninsula and highest in Tenasserim. The variations from normal are slight. Winds are little changed, and they are still cyclonic around the centre and south of the Bay, south-westerly in Bengal, westerly in the Gangetic Plain and variable elsewhere. The force remains light to moderate generally, but at Diamond Island the wind is reported to be blowing a gale. Mean temperature has fallen in Burma, Assam, and South Madras, and generally risen elsewhere. The heat is less than usual in Assam and Madras, more particularly in South Madras, but normal or in slight excess elsewhere. The highest maximum report is a hundred and six degrees at Dera Ismail Khan. The weather has been fairly general and showery over the Peninsula, but over the central parts of the country, Northern India and Burma the weather has been fine with only few passing showers. The principal rainfall amounts are: over three inches at Ratnagiri; over one inch at Poona, Ahmednagar Bellary and Cuddalore.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	81 30	80 46	83 67	78 50
Wednesday, September 29	0 0	0 00	0 01	0 41
Total	81 30	80 46	83 68	78 91
Total fall to 29th Sept. 1896	88 41	85 69	93 02	67 11
Total fall to 29th Sept. 1895	73 38	62 56	64 61	63 91

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	210	44
Monday, September 27	0	50
Total	210	94

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	66	67
Monday, September 27	0	41
Total	67	8
Total during previous year up to 27th Sept	64	35

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain E McDaugall, will sail to-day for Rangoon, Moulmiw, etc., with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The Bombay-Japan Line s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,031 tons, Captain N Ohno, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T Lameira, Mr M J Billimoria and 4 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain F J Cruess, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Wanall, Mr Mahomed Ruza, Col A F Fletcher and 65 deck.

The Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,401 tons, Captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Hongkong (3rd September), with a general cargo, and Mr. Maggi Achilee and six natives as passengers.

The P and O Co's s s Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,386 tons Captain S Barcham, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo with her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr P G Howard, Mr and Mrs Eduljee Mr M C Sethna, and Mr C Mehta.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—Sept. 29.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Dido	3127	Watson	Hall	5-10	F M & Co
C	Mazaffari	1387	McAllister	N F		B & P S N Co
E	Canara	1216	Stabb	Aden	8-10	M M & Co
F	Balmoral	2550	Ritchie	Dunkirk		F M & Co
H & J	Thorndale	1971	Lorines	Cal. N F.		W & A Graham & Co
K	Hiroshima Maru	2031	Ohno	Yokohama	30-9	N Y Kaisha
L	Palmarus	1620	Edmonstone	Singapore	6-10	W & A G
M	Bahaduri	829	Adam	N F		S & Co
M	Prometheus	3383	Day	London	5-10	W & A G & Co
N	Ras Elba	1769	Moore	Calcutta		K N & Co
O	Sirdhana	2773	Collins	Zanzibar	30-9	M M & Co
P	Crescent	905	Strickland	Natal		J H Cassum
Q	Baron Ardrossan	1825	McNeil			W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Brahamani	547	Cassum	N F		S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Cassum	Gulf Ports	30-9	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	2-10	M M & Co
2	Scindia	2050	Stafford	N F		M M & Co
3	Singapore	2402	Pezarello	Genoa	12-10	Balduino
4	Letimbro	1401	Belsito	China	8-10	Balduino
6	Oriental	3085	Moule	London	2-10	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Rossevich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
10	Peninsular	3048	Wheler	Aden	9-10	P & O Co
11	Shiravati	81	Repairing			S & Co
12	Branksome Hall	2555	Hood	Karachi		E B & Co
13	Nevasa	1915	Houstoun	N F		M M & Co
15	Rosetta	2339	Tillard	Shanghai		N F B & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Letimbro s	Belsito	Hongkong, Sept 3.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Bullionist s	Sumner	Marmagoa.
	Kaiser-i-Hind s	Barcham	Shanghai.
	Culna s	Thomas	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hiroshima Maru, Ohno, for China and Japan.
" Henzada, McDaugall, for Rangoon, etc.
" Khandalla, Cruess, for Persian Gulf, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Canara, for Delagoa Bay.
" Letimbro, for China.
" Palinurus, for China, etc.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
24	Majestic sp	Heyburn	Diamond Island, Sept 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24.—Steamers Deepdale and Sheikh.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 29.

From Glasgow.

Bullionist s—175 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 175 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 5 barrels soap, Jetha Jadhowjee; 40 cases provision, and 15 cases wine A M Sodder; 25 hogsheads ale, B Smyth and Co.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—250 cases chemicals, Valubjee Bhicca and Co.

Rufford Hall s—20 cases plate glass, Madhaoram Raghomal.

Bullionist s—145 cases chemicals, A Bhagjee; 25 cases stout, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

From London.

Oriental s—3 cases medicine, B J Buxey and Co; 7 cases writing paper, etc., Hussonally Abdoolally.

From Bremen.

Gutenfels s—20 cases beer, Jamshedjee Rustomjee and Co; 40 cases matches, Abdoolally Ebrahim.

From New York.

Branksome Hall s—5 cases medicine, Valubjee Bhicca & Co.

From Hull.

Dido s—25 bales straw boards, G A Latiff; 24 barrels chemicals, Adamjee Bhoyjee.

From Antwerp.

Gutenfels s—15 cases wine, M Ostermayer and Co; 500 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy.

From Trieste.

Vindobona s—1 case stationery, A H Gulam Hoosein; 5 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co.

Imperatrix s—11 cases writing paper, and 10 cases colored paper, M Essajee; 50 bales brown paper, D R Umrigar and Co; 10 bales writing paper and 4 cases blotting paper, Cumroodin Abdool Rahim and Brothers; 2 cases stationery, D Mody and Co; 4 cases glassware, Mohomed Ebram and Co; 10 cases glass bangles, S D Kara.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 26.

Williams, Lieut, Bo, 20th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Hanners, Capt, Bo, 20th Hussars, from leave, from England.

September 28.

Mardyce, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on medical certificate from Quetta.
Willis, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on medical certificate, from Quetta.
Byson, Surgn Lt, Ms, I M S, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—September 26.

Walker, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.

September 28.

Ring, Lt Col, Ms, Ordnance Dept, to rejoin, to Madras.
Ross, Surgn Major, Ms, I M S, medical charge Bhil Corps, to Kerwara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th September, 1897.

1. There will be 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill in the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters this (Thursday) evening at 5-45.
2. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued at both Head-quarters between the hours, of 10 and 1, on and after Monday next, the 4th proximo.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th September, 1897.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
2. Extract from "Gazette of India," dated 24th September 1897 is published for information:—Bo. Vol. Rifles.—Lieut. N. Devlin, unattached list, resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 23.)

Mr S M Robinson, Barrister-at-Law, Offg Junior Govt Advocate, Punjab, is appointed Junior Govt Advocate, Punjab, sub pro tem, vice Mr J A Sinclair.

Capt H S Fox-Strangways, Asst Commr, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Hazara, vice Mr W R H Merk, CSI, on special duty.

Capt T H Bairnsfather, Cant Magte, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th of Sept, 1897.

Lieut G R O Churchill, 19th Punjab Infy, is appointed to officiate as Cant Magte of Mooltan, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on leave, of Captain T H Bairnsfather.

The furlough to Europe granted to Mr J McC Douie, Depy Commr, has been extended by H M's Secy of State for India by a period of 15 days.

The furlough to Europe granted to Mr J S Donald, C I E, Asst Commr, has been extended by H M's Secy of State for India by a period of four months.

Mr F P Rennie, Asst Commr, from the Sialkot to the Peshawar Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 14th of Sept.

Mr C H Ryall, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Gurgaon, is, on relief by Capt H T Dennys, transferred on his substantive capacity to the Lahore Dist.

The furlough granted to Mr G A St B Browne, Dist Supt of Police, Ludhiana, in Punjab Govt Order No 131, dated 17th Nov, 1896, has been extended by H M's Secy of State for India by a period of 45 days, viz, to 22nd Dec.

Second Lieut A S Holme, R E, Asst Engr, from the Delhi Provincial Divn, which he left on the forenoon of the 30th Aug, 1897, to the Dera Ismail Khan Provincial Divn.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Ninety other Offices of the Company in India.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin As. 12. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes, walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

WANTED—All kinds of Zanzibar, British East African and other African POSTAGE STAMPS at wholesale rates in quantities. "COLLECTOR" care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, SENIOR COMPOUNDERS Liberal salary given to reliable men. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "D. D.," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for the Berars, a thoroughly competent NATIVE ENGINEER holding a second Class Certificate, with experience of working Gin and Press Factories. Apply to "P. P." care of this office.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

ON VIEW—At Alice Building, Hornby Row, Fort, Complete suits of household furniture, Chubb's lock, large safe, etc., to be SOLD TO-MORROW, 1st October.

SPARE GLASS DOMES with and without Stands, of all sizes from Rs. 5 to Rs. 250 each. STEFFENAUER & Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., BILLIARD TABLE Makers, Etiolated Annealed Ivory Billiard Balls (Regd). The most perfect Billiard Ball known and at the same cost as ordinary Ivory.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3. for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c. at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 40, with 4 bells Rs. 55, and with drum Rs. 55; extra Tunes Rs. 18 per doz.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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ENGLISH LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
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TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

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FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring Four-seated VICTORIA (Vis-a-Vis) with India-rubber tyres suitable for one or pair of horses by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C-Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundias payable in Bombay received without charge.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

A FURTHER advance of 1-16th was established in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111 11-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117½. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced ¼ per cent. to 2¼ per cent., that on short London Bills remaining at 2 1-8 per cent. The rate for Bar Silver in London declined ⅛d., say to 25⅛d. per oz.; while in New York, the metal was 1½ cent cheaper, at 54¼ per cents, with Demand Exchange on London 1/8th cent lower, at 4·85 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered in London, at £62 9-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was put down 3-32d. to 1s. 3 3-8d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·18.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,220,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. White Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 34s. per 492lbs., sellers, via the Canal, April-May shipment to Hull.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted at 42½s. per 416lbs., sellers, via the Canal, September-October shipment, to Havre, tone of the market easier, and Brown Rapeseed at 39s. per 416lbs., sellers, via the Canal, September-October shipment, to Antwerp, market easier.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 7-8d. per lb., but Arrivals were unaltered in all positions, East Indian Cotton was partially 1-16d. lower. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales 8,000 bales, including 200 East Indians, Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the spot price of Cotton was unchanged at 6 5-8 cents per lb., but Futures were 4 points higher, in both positions, at 6·32 cents for December, and 6·45 cents for March. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 58,000 bales; and we now give the following comparison between this season's Arrivals of the new crop and those for the same time in the two years preceding:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	58,000	53,000	35,000
Three days' Receipts ...	158,000	149,000	118,000
Since 1st September	688,000	863,000	417,000

In our local market for the staple, native dealers have shown more disposition to operate in the New Crop, and prices may be taken as about a rupee per candy higher. In ready old stuff the Mills are doing very little, rates on this line being unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS are neglected by shippers, and these markets are without animation; but prices remain as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	177	bales.
Wheat	8,888	cwts.
Castorseed	780	"
Rice	10,064	"

FREIGHT.—The market remains firm in tone, and business has been reported for Dunkirk, at 12s., while for Antwerp and Havre 11s. 6d. is asked. Some business has been done for Antwerp at 11s. 6d. per ton. For Liverpool 11s. is being asked for Seeds and Wheat, and 12s. per ton for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 17-32d., Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills have again been scarce; but the speculators came out strong sellers of Telegraphic, and Calcutta rates also coming firmer, quotations here gradually rose until they closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Francs "	1·66	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates further advanced to-day to 97 for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, in a steady market, with 96⅞ named for the October Account, and 91½ for Threes.

SHARES are quiet but steady, with very little business passing. China Mills, Currimbhoy, and Oriental have declined Rs. 5 each; New Great Eastern have advanced Rs. 15, and Bombay Flour Mill, Rs. 30.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	3 9-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	25 1-2

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—100 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 51 bales wool, Naghjibhoy Nanjee; 123 bales cotton fly, Isaac Wright and Co; 1,995 cwt linseed cakes, and 360 cwt copra cakes, Glade and Co; 35 bales wool, Jafferbhoy Khotsey and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—3 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein Mahomed; 19 bales hides, and 4 bales skins, Hajee A Nathoo; 17 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 11 bales skins, Hajee Mahomed Abba; 4 bundles mats, 10 cases brassware, and 2 cases woodenware, F P Bhumgara; 288 cwt coir yarn, Luckmichand Manackchand; 44 cwt mother of pearls shells, K Shurriff and Co; 40 cwt fishmaws, Rehimtoola Dhunjee and Co; 33 bales skins, and hides, S Dhurumsee; 2 cases brassware, and 1 case embroidery work, L B Bhootwalla; 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 11 bales hides, Pestonjee Edaljee Boyce.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Caledonia s—175 bales cotton fly, Isaac Wright and Co; 760 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 cwt old iron, Kika Khooshall; 3,439 cwt mowraseed, 6,027 cwt linseed, and 4,017 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 7,002 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 175 tons old iron, H. M. Hakimjee.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—100 lbs tea, Prier de Saone and Co; 118 lbs tea, J Neuberg.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kilwa s—216 bales cotton, R Kishonlall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 262 cwts raisins, 100 cwts fennelseed, 4 pots rosa oil, Quau Lum Eooo; 750 cwts onions, A Joomosjee and Co; 31 cwts sharkfins, 3½ cwts fishmaws, M Fakirbhoy and Co; 175 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1 parcel real pearls, K Noordin and Co; 120 cwt cooplate, A K Abdul Kadur; 7 chests opium, Abdoola Allarakia and Co; 8 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 27 chests opium, Adam Esmall and Co; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 25 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 4 chests opium, Abdool C Esmalljee; 17 chests opium, M H E Elias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—15½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 25 chests opium, N Cassambhoy and Co; 6 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 5 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.

625,91—Manshuklal D and J—Walji Assur vs Walji Khatao and another—Chitnis M and M, and Thakurdas D and C.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

511,96—Chitnis M and M—Sonabai vs Luxmibai and another—K J Mantri.

244,97—Wadia and G—Binjraj Hurdayamall and others vs Tarachand Gopalrai and another—Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

388,97—Edgelow and G—Naorojee Ratanjee Nazir vs Kessowjee Cullianjee and others—Bicknell M and M.

150,97—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gungadhur Ranade vs The Union Mills Co, Ld—Wadia and G.

Defended New Long Causes.

1,97—Brown and M—Messrs Nelson Donkin and Co and another vs The s s Gorsedd and others—Craigie L and O.

292,97—Craigie L and O—Societe General Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.

320,97—Daphtary and F—Govand Dashrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Muljee and R.

321,97—Jehangir and S—Bai Hali Mabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Miya Ranvelkar and others—Sorabjee and J.

127,97—In person—Veera Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—SEPT. 28.

10 p.m.	81·0

WEDNESDAY.—SEPT. 29.

6 a.m.	80·2
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	83·3
6 p.m.	82·4

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUDDEN—September 12, at Almora, the wife of Mr H O Budden, of a daughter.

DOUGLAS—September 24, at Mussoorie, the wife of H D Douglas, of Rampore Beauleah, Rajshahi, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—September 8, at Kyaukse, the wife of W F Richardson, D S P, of a daughter.

VIVIANI—September 23, at Pondicherry, the wife of D G Viviani, Inspector of Salt, Abkari, and Customs Revenue, Cuddalore Circle, South Arcot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—FITZ-GERALD—September 21, at the Mission Church, Ghazipur, by the Rev H Lorbeer, Senior Walter Cleghorn Graham, eldest son of Mr E B Graham, Commander Steamer Rama, to Sarah Alice Edith, third daughter of A H D Fitz-Gerald, Opium Department, Ghazipur.

NORTON—BEGBIE—September 16, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev T Milnes Griffiths, M A, Cecil Burrington Norton, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to Charlotte Alexandra, eldest daughter of Colonel F H Begbie, Commanding 2nd Battalion, 2nd P W O Goorkhas.

WRACK—MACKRODT—September 20, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev R J Langford, Frederick Ninian Wrack, N-W P and Oudh Police, to Maud Beatrice, second surviving daughter of Mr H C Mackrodt, of Lucknow.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

NOT the least noticeable, and from the sanitary point of view perhaps the most important, sub-divisions of the scheme for the reconstruction of Bombay on improved lines is that relating to the rehousing of the labouring classes. The overcrowding of seventy-five per cent. of the population in the chawls or tenement houses run up in defiance of all hygienic principles, has been for years a standing danger to the health of the city. These chawls, many of which have five, six, and even seven storeys, are nearly all run up on a stereotyped plan. Long interior corridors, six or seven feet in width, go from end to end of the building on each floor, and into these the rooms, for the most part small and wholly unventilated, open. At one end the corridor looks out on a three-foot gully, which is in reality an open drain, and very frequently there is no opening at the other end. There is no light in the corridor, and the inner rooms may or may not have windows looking out on a narrow passage or gully in the rear. In the centre of each corridor there is a bathing place for the occupants of the chawl, with other indispensable accommodation of the most primitive kind. Five hundred, six hundred, and even a thousand persons occupy one of these rabbit-warrens, which, imposing externally by their height and mass, are singularly ill-adapted for the habitation of human beings. In some quarters the working people live in chawls and hovels that have not even bulk to recommend them. During the visitation of plague the epidemic was at its worst in these latter, for, strange to say, it generally happened that when the disease made good its footing in the larger chawls, though it levied a heavy toll on the occupants, it seldom attacked more than a few rooms at a time, and did not spread from floor to floor with the rapidity or certainty that there seemed reason to apprehend. That may have been but another instance of the caprice of a malady, which Dr. Bitter described as the most varied and varying of all known diseases. The imperious necessity of putting a stop to overcrowding and rehousing the poorer classes in chawls constructed on sanitary principles cannot be contested. The problem has been boldly faced in the scheme elaborated by Lord Sandhurst with the assistance of professional and other officers familiar with the requirements of the case. Lord Sandhurst, it should be remembered in this connection, in the early months of 1896, before there was the slightest anticipation of the outbreak of a serious epidemic of plague, generally inspected the insanitary localities in Bombay in order to see for himself how the poorer classes were housed. His Excellency is, therefore, fully cognisant from his own observation on that and other occasions, when he went over the Municipal Primary Schools, of the urgent and crying need of improvement.

The English Working Men's Dwellings Act is a practical and very safe guide to follow when dealing with City slums and replacing them by decent and sanitary dwellings. The lines of that Act will, we believe, be followed in the Bill to be laid before the Legislative Council in November. When the Bill becomes law the Municipal Commissioner will report to the Improvement Trust that a given area is insanitary and that the buildings should be removed and replaced by others of better construction. The Trustees having satisfied themselves as to the condition of the structures on the area scheduled, will then provide accommodation for the temporary housing of the inhabitants of the houses to be levelled, and having done so will cause the occupants to remove preparatory to the demolition of the condemned structures. Compensation in such cases will of course be confined to the present value of the materials. In New York the Committee engaged on similar work proceeds more drastically. The owners of insanitary houses are prosecuted for the offence of endangering the public health, and are compelled besides to remove the objectionable structures at their own cost. The operation of a law recently passed providing this short cut to works of sanitation has been found marvellously effective in facilitating the operations of the Committee. In Bombay the machinery will not be so summary. When buildings have to be acquired by the Trust for public purposes the Collector of Bombay will proceed according to the regular procedure and the price to be paid will be settled by arbitration. In the case of houses condemned as unhabitable, no doubt the formula "rafters not rents" will come into effective operation.

When the rebuilding of the slums gets under weigh, and the new lines of streets afford sites for many hundred houses of considerable size, while reclamation works on the Colaba and Walkeshwar foreshores give employment to large numbers of work people, the trade of the city will receive a very welcome impetus. The markets and the shopkeepers will be busy and prosperous, and the Municipality will feel the effects in enlarged returns from the Town Duties. The imposts leviable upon building materials will be considerable for many years to come. The Glasgow Improvement Trust on its creation by Act of Parliament thirty years ago received powers to call on the rate-payers to pay an additional 2½ per cent. over and above the ordinary city revenue—an increment of sixpence in the pound. The Trust has found it possible after expending three millions sterling on city improvements of the greatest value and yielding a large revenue, to reduce the call upon the rates to a farthing in the pound. That shows what can be accomplished by a board of experts and men of business selected for their special qualifications for the work to be done. The Glasgow system has become the model for cities in other parts of the United Kingdom and even for many cities on the Continent and in the United States. We have in Bombay a striking example of the success attending a similar application of the principle—"The tools to the men who can use them?"—in the Port Trust, which has made profitable vast reclamations that at one time seemed to be so many white elephants, has added new quarters to the city and encouraged the commerce of the Port by magnificent Docks, provided with every convenience for shipping and discharging cargoes at a minimum cost. We have every right to look forward to satisfactory results from the application of that well tested principle in devising machinery for the structural regeneration of Bombay.

IT is a matter for congratulation that there are some signs of abatement in the distress which has of late been rife in Bombay, in consequence of the influx of people from the famine districts, and the resulting scarcity of work. The two relief works carried on by the Plague Committee are a rough and ready test of the extent of want of employment, for the wages given at these works being below market rates, will not tempt any but those who cannot find occupation elsewhere. The number of people thus employed has averaged 1,200 daily, and although a good many of the workers have left from time to time, their places have hitherto been taken by others. The turn of the tide has now set in, and on Tuesday the number was reduced by no less than 120, new-comers not applying to fill up the vacancies caused by the departure of the old hands. The principal cause of the diminution of applications for relief at the works is the revival of commerce, there being an especially brisk demand for hands in connection with the coal trade. The large number of persons thrown out of employment by the fire at the Framji Petit Mill are either living on their earnings or have found work elsewhere. The authorities are not without hope that in a fortnight or three weeks it will be found feasible to close the relief works, especially as the Tramway Company have agreed to take over all the able-bodied hands for the relaying of certain of their lines. But there is another side to the picture, and it is by no means certain that the influx of people, suffering more or less from want of adequate nourishment, has reached its full proportions. Fully one-half of the numerous arrivals by the ferry-steamers during the last two or three days are reported by the inspecting medical officer to have emaciated in varying degrees from want of food. It is not to be expected that Bombay can escape its share of the heritage of distress left behind by the famine in the mofussil, and when to that is added the great poverty, brought about in many a home by the plague, it is clear that we have a good deal of abnormal poverty still to be coped with. By reason of the plague epidemic many a family has been deprived of its bread-winner, and the number of widows and orphans has been greatly increased. The Plague Committee are able to utilise for the relief of cases of this kind the moneys they have received for the purpose, both from charitably disposed citizens and from the Famine Relief Committee. The city may not have such widespread destitution prevailing within her borders, as was the case at the close of the famine of twenty years ago, but there can be no doubt that the distress is of sufficient proportions to explain to some extent at least the continued high mortality.

There has been a sensible abatement in the number of cholera cases during the last few weeks, but the same cannot be said in regard to the plague mortality. It is worthy of note that the class suffering most from the pestilence are Lohanas, as was the case when the disease first gathered force in Bombay twelve months ago. The situation is receiving the careful attention of the Plague Committee, who daily superintend the work of house-to-house inspection, and are making arrangements for the extension of the system of quarantine applied to arrivals by the ferry steamers to third class passengers by rail. Before taking final action, however, the Committee have asked the Chamber of Commerce for an expression of their views as to whether injury would be likely to result to the trade of the city from this extension of the system of quarantine, the inconvenience of which will in any case be mitigated by a system of "tickets-of-leave" to the personal servants of first and second class passengers and to others who can plead the urgency of their work. The system will certainly have the good effect of tending to keep out of Bombay people who are practically destitute. Another effect of a less desirable character under existing circumstances will be an increased demand for medical men. The large indents made upon the medical resources of the Presidency for service on the frontier, combined with the sickness of several of the doctors on the plague staff, have reduced the available supply of medical men both in the upper and subordinate departments very considerably. To some extent the difficulty has been got over by utilising the services of fourth year students from Grant College and from Ahmedabad. But the important point is to have each district under the direction of officers of rank and experience, and when they have been obtained to keep them there. The changes made in the supervising medical staff have been so frequent as to suggest that, even making every allowance for the difficulties of the situation, greater continuity in the appointments could have been observed. It is not conducive either to efficiency or to the recognition of special merit on the part of particular members of the subordinate staff to have a new District Officer every two or three weeks. As Bombay has been through a severe visitation of the plague, the risks of a really serious recrudescence are not great, but the situation is such that we cannot afford to make mistakes, and it may be hoped that in future every effort will be made to diminish the number of these redistributions of appointments.

THE total number of persons on famine relief throughout India is now below two millions, a still further reduction of 198,416 having been made in the past week. Madras figures have fallen by seventy-two thousand, the North-West Provinces by sixty thousand, Bengal fifty-six, and Bombay by eight thousand. All provinces except the Central and Hyderabad have contributed to the decrease. The figures in those parts of the country together show an increase of almost fifteen thousand. As regards Madras unfortunately the rainfall has been in considerable deficit in the Deccan. Elsewhere in the Presidency, however, it has been fairly normal. The water-supply for drinking purposes is ample and for irrigation generally sufficient. Consequently agricultural operations have been busily pursued. Harvests though so far limited to small areas have turned out to be between middling and fair. While fodder is scarce in the Deccan it is generally available and at somewhat easier prices. The condition of cattle is consequently improving and the prospects are admittedly encouraging. In Bombay the outlook is not much improved, and next to the Central Provinces we have now the greatest number of persons on relief. Standing crops are thriving and preparations for late crops have commenced, but rain is wanted in the Panch Mahals, and locusts have caused damage in eight talukas. Prices, therefore, still are high. Bengal reports generally favourable harvest prospects throughout the province. The transplantation of winter rice is almost over and the young plants are doing well. Early rice is still being harvested and jute is being cut, steeped, and washed. Early autumn crops in Behar and Chota Nagpur are in progress, and sugar-cane promises well. The ploughing of land for spring crops has commenced in places. Prices are falling, but the worst feature of the new crops is that insects are still infecting the rice plants in Cuttack. In the North-West Provinces the harvesting of autumn crops is in progress, the preparation of land for spring sowings continues, and standing crops are doing well, and better still it has been found possible to remove one district from the list. Sowing of grain and ploughing for other spring crops are in progress, and standing crops are reported to be in good condition in the Punjab and their prospects excellent, although locusts have visited various parts of the provinces. It is stated, however, that the measures taken against them have prevented any great damage being inflicted. Timely showers have fallen everywhere in the Central Provinces, but more rain is required in parts. The prospects of autumn crops continue favourable, though grasshoppers have damaged rice, and a break in the rains is wanted in more places than one. Prices are falling and it is hoped the numbers of relief recipients will diminish. Crops in Burma are generally fair, and in Assam generally good. In Mysore and Coorg, Berar and Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana prospects are favourable, whilst in Kashmir, Jammu, and Nepal they are good.

THE Canadian people showed their sense of "the Imperial idea" as well as their philanthropy, by the great liberality of their contributions to the Indian Famine Fund. This has now been followed up by an Order-in-Council passed at Ottawa, admitting India to the benefits of the Reciprocal Tariff, granted at the time of the Jubilee to the Mother Country. For this proof of Imperial sympathy and good feeling India will not be ungrateful, and it should be the means of giving to our trade with Canada a much needed stimulus. It is with no wish to look a gift horse in the mouth, but rather with the hope that such stimulus will take place, that we mention the small extent of our commercial transactions with the "Lady of the Snows," as Mr. Rudyard Kipling still describes her. The fault is ours, rather than hers, for we take next to nothing from Canada in the way of per contra account for the commodities we send her. Our exports to the Dominion last year were valued at four and a-half lakhs; the year before they were Rs. 2,68,000, and in 1894-95 they amounted to nearly four and a-quarter lakhs. In that year our purchases were valued at Rs. 48,000, but in the two subsequent years they have not averaged Rs. 4,000. In the first quarter of the present financial year, however, India took ten thousand rupees worth of Canadian goods, so that if this ratio is continued we shall be brought back to the import figures of 1894-95.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia left Suez on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 8th October next.

WHAT is spoken of by a local paper as a phenomenon, arrived in Rangoon on Thursday morning by rail in the shape of two trucks loads of early paddy about 500 baskets in all. The crop was grown near Paungde and Gyobingauk, on high land which has been hitherto noted for the poverty of its crops. When the young crop was transplanted the ground was so hard that a sharp pointed iron tool had to be used. After the transplanting was done the ground was plentifully irrigated by hand, with the result that an excellent crop at this phenomenally early date was reaped. We are not sure if new paddy on the 16th instant is a record, but it is not far removed from it.

AT Kudligi, in the Bellary District, nearly 10 inches of rain have fallen in three days. Tanks are breached, rivers are in flood and postal communication with Bellary was cut off for five days.

SOME time ago a serious murder was committed at Isobemura, Shima-gun, Mie prefecture, the murderer being a man named Oohata Masakichi, and his victim the wife of Murai Kingo, in the Kamoimura. The motive for the murder was that his addresses had been rejected by the woman. The murderer was duly sentenced to transportation for life. The husband of the woman afterwards brought an action against the murderer for 10,000 *yen* as compensation for the loss of his wife, and 1,000 *yen* to defray the expenses of a second marriage! The Court of Appeal rejected the latter demand, but ordered the payment of 1,000 *yen* of the former amount. The husband—poor fellow—has appealed to the Supreme Court.

BARRISTERS in India who go into the mofussil have often harrowing tales to tell of their experiences. But their brethren in Burma have to rough it in a way unknown at least in Bengal. We have the authority of Mr. Burgess, the Judicial Commissioner, for the fact that "advocates have to bring their own chairs or go without." Government provides neither "mats nor benches," so that presumably the exhausted barrister can only rest on the dirty floor. Still the condition of the barrister in Burma might be worse; he is not required to bring a table for use in Court. That is provided by a generous Government.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The new German Naval Secretary will shortly submit his shipbuilding programme to the Reichstag.

It is estimated at twenty-one millions sterling, and extends to 1905.

The cost is covered by fresh taxation.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS FOR GIBRALTAR.

The first battalion of the Grenadier Guards has sailed for Gibraltar, and received a most enthusiastic farewell when embarking.

A telegraphic message was received from the Prince of Wales wishing them Godspeed.

THE GOVERNOR OF SUAKIM.

The Governor of Suakim has proceeded to Massowah and Kassala.

THE KASSALA QUESTION.

General Ferrero, the Italian Ambassador in England, who is at present in Rome, has been instructed to represent in London that Italy is anxious for a settlement regarding the retrocession of Kassala.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Osman Digna has left Otbara for Omdurman by orders of the Khalifa.

SENTENCE FOR INSULTING BRITISH SOLDIERS.

A Cairo telegram states that two of the prisoners charged with pelting the British Detachment at Qualioub with stones have been sentenced to eight months' and three to six months' hard labour in the Soudan.

PROPOSED CAMPS COUNTERMANDED.

The proposed camps of British troops at Tanta and Darmanhur have been countermanded.

PROVIDENTIAL DISCOVERY OF A PLOT ON THE TSAR'S LIFE.

It has transpired that the police frustrated a plot on the Tsar's life on the occasion of his Majesty's recent visit to Warsaw.

It was providentially discovered that some Socialists, of German nationality had mined the chief street in Warsaw along which the Tsar was to pass, but fearing a collapse of the roadway had engaged masons to erect supports, and it was owing to the masons having warned the police that the discovery was made in time to save a calamity.

One hundred and twenty arrests have been made of suspected persons.

THE LATE KURDISH RAIDS IN PERSIA.

Persia is demanding compensation from Turkey for the raids made in Persian territory last August, it having been proved that the Kurds crossed the frontier with the cognizance of the Turkish authorities.

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE POLICE SEARCHING FOR A BRAHMIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

The Ratnagiri paper publishes the following ;—At the beginning of last week, the chief constable of the Poona Police and six constables of the Bombay Police came to the village of Jolap and made search for one Wasudew Bahiram Kale in connection with the recent Poona tragedy. The police took away some letters.

The police had also with them a warrant against the nephew of Kale, a clerk who took four months' leave last May, but had not turned up to office yet, and the police could not trace him.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 44 new cases and 39 deaths round about Poona ; in Ghornadi 20 cases and 15 deaths ; in Nirgudsar 9 cases and 7 deaths ; and in Kirkee 9 cases and 7 deaths. Besides this 13 cases and 8 deaths occurred in the city, and 12 died in the General Hospital, leaving 136 under treatment.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

The Poona Horse Show (fancy classes) was held, this evening, when there was a large attendance, and the weather was good.

In class 3, hunters up to 13 stone, the prize was won by Captain Geddes ; Dr. Ball's Bimbashi coming second. In class 4, hunters and under up to 11 stone, Captain Heneage's Phyllis won the first prize ; second prize being secured by Mr. Sigmond's Redbreast. In class 5, for polo ponies first prize was won by Captain DeLisle's Orson ; Mr. Wilkinson's Gray Miss securing the second. In class 6, for Arab and country-bred chargers, Major-General Duncan's Formosa was awarded first prize ; General Spragge's Ali gaining the second.

In class 8, for Ladies' horses, constantly ridden as such, Miss Wilson's Lottery won the first prize ; Mrs. Fletcher's Doushka second ; and Lady Sandhurst third.

In class 9, for Children's ponies, first prize was won by Master Sadik Shah's Tomby ; Master Brogan's Charley securing the second.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

At Friday's Legislative Council three Bills will be introduced, one to amend the Oudh Courts Act, one to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces, and the other to further amend the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hoskyns is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Bombay Sappers.

Royal Engineer Second-Lieutenant Eustace is posted to the Bombay Command on his arrival in India.

Major Prince, 27th Bombay Infantry, officiates as D. A. A. G., District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Edwards, on service.

BALUCHISTAN NEWS.

The country about Quetta is again visited by large flights of locusts which are doing considerable damage. The rainfall has been very partial in South Waziristan and British Baluchistan, Quetta receiving hardly any, but in places like Zhob, Sibi, and Loralai it has been extraordinarily abundant, and the crops are finer than they have been for the last twenty-five years.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE ORAKZAI AND AFRIDIS SEEKING AFGHAN SYMPATHY.

ADMISSION REFUSED BY THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The Orakzai and Afridi deputation, which went to Jelalabad to endeavour to enlist Afghan sympathy, has been refused admission, and sent back under peremptory orders from the Amir.

THE OPERATING FORCES.

THE MAHMUNDS STILL OBDURATE.

A full Jirga of both the main sections of the Mahmunds came in to General Blood at Inayat Killa on Monday. They offered to pay the fine, and give up matchlocks, but refused to surrender the breach-loaders. Twenty-four hours for consideration were given them, but yesterday they were still obdurate. General Blood has meanwhile gone to Panjkora to join General Meiklejohn, but General Jeffreys, who has remained at Inayat Killa with the second Brigade, may have to commence further punitive operations to-day.

General Blood's force with the first Brigade, marched into Panjkora yesterday with a convoy of the sick and wounded. The Buffs proceeded to Malakhand at once, the Highland Light Infantry taking their place at Panjkora, where other troops stand fast for the present.

General Elles was halting yesterday at Kung to rest the troops who have been moving continuously since the 20th. The Kuwazai Jirga has been given until to-night to comply with the terms offered them. There has been no more firing into General Elles' camp.

GENERAL WODEHOUSE'S ACTION.

Particulars now received of General Wodehouse's action on the 27th show that the forts he blew up were under high cliffs. They were held by the enemy, who also sniped our men from the cliffs, where they were concealed under the cover of rocks. The forts were first silenced by the 5th Bombay Mountain Battery under Captain Knapp, who had his horse shot under him. The Battery then shelled the cliffs ; the 1st Gurkhas meanwhile climbing some fifteen hundred feet on to the watershed, and helping to dislodge the enemy. Our casualties were :—One Gurkha, dangerously wounded, and four severely wounded ; and one Private, of the Somersets, missing.

The telegraph here is still much congested with frontier work.

SNIPING IN THE BEDMANI PASS.

A party of twenty-one Native rank-and-file crossing the Bedmani Pass on the 25th to rejoin General Elles were fired upon and compelled to retire to Camp at Kuz Chinarai.

The Somerset Regiment from General Elles' force at Kung started yesterday with a convoy of the sick for Peshawar.

AFRIDI GATHERING AT ALI MUSJID.

It is reported that a gathering of 1,500 Afridis has appeared at Ali Musjid, one of their picquets being posted at Bagiari, at the mouth the Khyber River defile.

THE MAHMUND VALLEY FIGHT.

THE WOUNDED OFFICERS.

LAHORE, SEPT. 28.

Further news has now been received of the wounds received by the officers in fighting in the Mahmund Valley. Lieutenant Crawford was mortally wounded early in the day before the general fight, which took place at nightfall. He was struck by a chance bullet in the stomach at long range, dying within ten minutes of the occurrence, while the Battery with four Companies of the Buffs was returning to the Camp. Lieutenant Wynter was wounded through both legs while with the battery at the village of Zagadarai, and Captain Birch, at the same place, was slightly wounded under the left arm. The Guides Infantry, when covering the retreat of two Companies of the 35th Sikhs, which had held the heights on the extreme right, were closely pressed, but owing to their steadiness reached the Camp with little loss.

General Sir Bindon Blood reached Jhar, yesterday, where the first Brigade remains with the wounded, some of whom, however, have been sent to Peshawar, as was at first decided. Lieutenant Gunning and Captain Ryder, who were with two companies of the 35th Sikhs on the extreme right, which came to hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy, are doing well. Lieutenant Gunning has three sword cuts on his back and two bullet wounds—one across the forehead, and the other through the leg. Lieutenant Keene had a narrow escape, a bullet smashing his sword hilt and going through his body without touching the intestines. All are going well, except Lieutenant Harrington, whose condition is critical.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN TRIBES.

There is practically no chance of any trouble from the Black Mountain tribes. It is reported that they are fully occupied just now fighting amongst themselves, so that they have no time to give us any trouble.

SICKNESS IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

HEALTH OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

Sickness is increasing all down the Tochi Valley, which at this time of the year is noted for its unhealthiness. The health of the Rifle Brigade, however, is slightly improving. They have up to date lost one officer and 34 men of the British Infantry. Tents have been sent to them to Miran Shah, and will be fully appreciated, as the heat during the day is still great. At Saidgi, at 2 p.m., it was 99 deg. in a double-fly tent. General Symons' date of starting for Kohat has been altered to the 3rd October, and he will hand over the Command of the Rifle Brigade.

Mr. Donald, the very able Assistant Political Officer, has been invalided by the Medical Board for three months ; and his place will be taken at Miran Shah by Mr. Lorrimer.

THE KAZHA COLUMN.

THE MADDA KHEL STILL RECALCITRANT.

Major-General Bird and Staff and the Kazha Column have returned to Datta Khel. Two nights ago the Column was at Bidi, about four miles from Afghan Frontier, and their camp was fired into at night, no doubt, by the Madda Khel, who had come back over the frontier for the purpose. A few shots have also been fired into the camp at Sheranni. This all points to the Madda Khel being still recalcitrant.

CAMEL THIEVING.

On the 3rd October, General Egerton, with a Column, is proceeding into the country, south-west and south of Sheranni. On the nights of the 25th and 28th instant, camel thieves were seen prowling about the post at Dak. They were fired at, and six or eight shots were returned on each night. There were no casualties.

PESHAWAR NEWS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

The 18th Royal Irish Regiment are coming back to Rawalpindi from the front, and are being relieved by the Derbyshire Regiment. It is reported that the Rifle Brigade also are coming back from the front on account of illness in the regiment.

Major Albert Burton, R. A., died of fever, at Peshawar, on Monday.

Colonel Hammond, of the Guides, who is to command one of the Brigades composing the Tirah Force, arrived in Peshawar yesterday morning.

The various regiments now on the Mohmand Expedition, which are to join the Tirah Expedition, are being relieved as soon as arrangements can be made, and it is said that they are expected at Peshawar by next Sunday. The Column which will leave Peshawar is expected to start by the 6th.

It is not known here yet for certain by which road the Force from Peshawar will advance, whether through the Bara Valley or the Khyber. General opinion seems, however, to point to Khyber Road as the most probable.

It is rumoured that a wing of the Dorsets leaves Cherat shortly, to be relieved by a wing of the Inniskillings.

THE OPERATING COLUMNS.

PUNISHMENT OF VILLAGES CONTINUED

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 29.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Nahaki, 28th September (Kung, 27th September) says :—Colonel Dacres Cunningham, with two guns of No. 3 Mountain Battery, R.A., destroyed the Torakwah forts and towers to-day. General Westmacott with four guns of No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, 20th Punjab Infantry, 1st Gurkhas, a wing of the 28th Bombay Pioneers, half No. 5 Company of the Bengal Sappers, and the Devons' maxim, joined by the Oxfords, who, with four Squadrons of the 13th B. L., had marched from Nahaki to Kung yesterday, started to destroy the forts and towers of the Khoda Khels, all in

A SORT OF AMPHITHEATRE,

about two miles from camp. The advanced guard of the Gurkhas met with a heavy fire from the villages and the heights around, which were held for nearly a mile. The guns were immediately brought into action, and soon cleared the villages ; while four Companies of the Gurkhas on the left crowned the heights, their advance being covered by guns and maxims. The crowning of the heights was a difficult job, but was smartly done. Meanwhile, the Sappers completely destroyed the forts and towers. After this

THE RETIREMENT

was most deliberately carried out, covered by gun and maxims and the Oxfords. Our casualtie were :—Five Gurkhas, wounded ; while Captain Knapp, Commanding the Guns, had his horse hit on coming into action. The Khwaizai Jirgah came to General Westmacott, during the fight, so their forts and towers, which were to have been destroyed on the way back, were spared.

THE BAZAIS STILL OBDURATE.

General Elles with the remainder of the troops marched straight here. There was a quiet night in the camp yesterday, but there was some sniping into the Oxfords and B. L. camp at Kung, but without any damage. The Khoda Khel are the best armed clan of the Mohmands, and they refused to surrender the breach-loaders—in fact the whole of the [illegible] refused terms. A greater part of this clan are subject to the Amir, and are living beyond the Kabul river. The Patiala Regiment with the Jodhpore and Patiala Lancers, returned to Nahaki to-day from General Graves' Brigade to which they had been lent. Sir Pertap Singh is still suffering from dysentery. As the Dawazai, Utmanzai, and Khwaizai have now made submission, there is

NO MORE PROSPECT OF FURTHER FIGHTING.

The Maharaja of Patiala returns to Peshawar with the Somerset Regiment, marching to-morrow for Nahaki.

Kung 28th September. The troops are now enjoying a well-earned rest. The Somersets left to-day, as did the Maharaja of Patiala where escort has been employed in reconnoitring under Hira Singh, and has been found most useful. The Patiala Regiment was used under General Graves in chastising the Mitai and Sari Valley, and came in contract with the enemy. His Highness has been treated

LIKE AN ORDINARY SOLDIER,

and has shared all the hardships of the service. His Highness accepted all these like a true soldier, and took the greatest interest in what was going on, and showed true Sikh keenness.

Surgeon-Lieutenant R. Bryson, I.M.S. (Madras Command), will proceed forthwith to Meean Mir to join No. 64 Native Field Hospital.

THE BEDMANI PASS.

General Elles with General Westmacott's Brigade has dealt with the Mohmands beyond the Bedmani Pass. He found there was no place known as Jarobi, but several villages at the head of the Bohai Valley. The troops had to pass through a difficult defile, but there was no real opposition offered to their march. They, however, were fired at repeatedly by small parties of tribesmen, and some thirteen or fourteen casualties occurred. They returned to Bedmani, having punished the villages visited. The Hadda mullah's residence was a single hut, and it was from this as his headquarters that he sent out the orders which caused the rising in the Mohmand country. In the destruction of the Koda Khel Forts, on Monday, considerable opposition was met with, but so far no particulars have been received. The casualties, however, were very small. Many *jirgahs* have come in.

As General Elles begins his return march to Shabkadr this week it will be interesting to note whether the Mohmands will pursue the usual tribal tactics of harassing the rear-guard. All the large gatherings have been dispersed ; the Bohai, Mittai and Suran Valleys, south-west of Nawagai, have been visited, and the Hadda mullah chased into Afghan territory, while in the central parts of the Mohmand country our troops have effectually overawed the people. But there are probably some thousands of tribesmen just over the Afghan border who will return as the brigades move southwards. Nawagai may be their objective, as the Khan has cast in his lot with the British authorities, and hence the necessity of maintaining a fairly large force for some time to come at Inyat Kila, in Southern Bajour. Inayat Kila is only one march from Nawagai and General Blood will be able to extend a helping hand to the Khan until the excitement caused by the expedition has subsided. At the same time the submission of the Mamunds and the Salarzai will be assured. The scheme for the concentration of the Tirah Field Force has been recast owing to the necessity of retaining a full division at and beyond the Malakhand. As General Sir Bindon Blood and General Jeffreys both remain with the force which will watch Nawagai and Bajour, a Divisional and a Brigade Command under Sir William Lockhart fall vacant. The opportunity is to be taken of this recasting to place a General Officer of senior rank in charge of the troops along the line of communications.

THE AFRIDIS.

The following account of the Afridis, extracted from Bellew's *Races of Afghanistan* (written in 1880), is of interest at the present time :—

Looking at the Afridi as we find him to-day it is difficult to imagine him the descendant of the mild, industrious, peace-loving, and contemplative Buddhist, abhorrent of the shedding of blood or the destruction of life of even the minutest of meanest of God's creatures ; or even to imagine him descended from fire-worshipping ancestors, whose tender care for life was almost equal to that of the Buddhist, and whose sincere and punctilious devotion to the observance of the minute ceremonies and ordinances of their religion was surpassed by none. The Afridi of to-day, though professedly a Mahomedan, has really no religion at all. He is, to a great extent, ignorant of the tenets and doctrines of the creed he professes, and even if he knew them, would in no way be restrained by them in pursuit of his purpose.

Whatever he may have been as a Buddhist, or as a Fire-worshipper, he has now sunk to the lowest grade of civilisation, and borders upon the savage. Entirely illiterate, under no acknowledged control, each man his own king, the nation has dwindled down to a small community of less than three hundred thousand souls, mostly robbers and cut-throats, without principles of conduct of any kind, and with nothing but the incentive of the moment as the prompter to immediate action. Even among his own nationality (the Pathan) he is accounted the faithless of the faithless, and is held on all sides to be the most fierce and stealthy of all enemies. As we know him, merely in the character of an independent neighbour, he is a wily, mistrusting, wolfish, and wilful savage, with no other object in life, but the pursuit of robbery and murder, and the feuds they give rise to.

Their ignorance and barbarism are a bye-word among neighbour tribes, and many amusing stories are told against them. One to the effect that although professedly Mussalmans, they showed no reverence for the Mulla, or Mahomedan priest, and plundered and despitefully used the too confiding members of the profession who ventured among them so impartially, that their country was soon shunned by the whole clergy class as a dangerous place. Thus neglected in religious training they became a laughing-stock to their better instructed co-religionists in the plain country, and through shame they were driven to entice a zealous "Mulla" of the Peshawar city to their mountain home. The priest installed in his new place, as in duty bound to do, urged upon his untutored flock the great advantages to be derived from the pilgrimage to the sacred shrines of saints and martyrs for the Faith, and enlarged upon the untold benefits that followed upon the offerings there made in the name of the Saint. This was enough for the Afridi mind. He was to gain advantages by making visits to sacred shrines and depositing offerings in the name of the saints to whom they were dedicate to propitiate their favour and protection, and he determined to make pilgrimages and offerings. But there was not such a thing as a "Ziyarat" in the whole country, and to go to the sacred shrines in the territories of their neighbours was not to be thought of, for the Afridi's hand was against everybody, and everybody's hand was against the Afridi. In this dilemma, what easier than to have a "Ziyarat" in their own country, and who more suitable as a martyr for the faith than their venerable priest. So the "Mulla" was sacrificed, and a "Ziyarat" raised over his remains, and Tirah had its first sacred shrine. Perhaps it is the only one, for the Afridi is no ways noted for any devotion to this form of piety.

The Afghan account of the Afridi genealogy indicates his long ancestry, for they derive him from nobody, and to account for his name have concocted a feeble story, which, however, is highly characteristic of the pride of race of the whole tribe. The story goes—that in ancient times some Governor of the province of Peshawar summoned some members of the tribe to his "Darbar," or Court of Audience. One of them, with native self possession and independence, took his seat at the entrance to the darbar, and as the Governor approached to enter his Court, made no move to rise. The Governor stopped, and asked him who he was. *Dzah tsok yam ?*—"Who am I ?"—he replied with stolid indifference. *Dzah hum Afridai yam*—"I also am a creature of God !" In the Persian Afrida means "a created being." From this circumstance the tribe received the name of Afridi.

As our immediate independent neighbours during thirty years of British rule on the Trans-Indus frontier, the Afridis, or Khybaris, as they are often called from their holding (until only the other day) possession of that famous pass, have given us great and almost continuous trouble. Their bold robberies in the very centre of our Peshawar cantonments with its garrison of eight thousand men, have passed into the stock history of the place. Their highway robberies and murders, and their village raids and cattle-lifting forays brought them into constant collision with our frontier officers. The result of thirty year's contact with them has in no way attached the people to us, nor has the example of British rule made any visible change in their condition, except perhaps in enabling them, through our own neglect to protect ourselves manfully, to become the best armed of any of our frontier tribes.

KARACHI NEWS.

REAPPEARANCE OF PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 29.

Our Lahore correspondent wires :—Plague has broken out again at Karachi. A case was reported in the Runchore Lines on Monday evening.

The services of Lieutenant Law, Wiltshire Regiment, have been placed at the disposal of the Plague Commitee for employment at Keamari, for the inspection and detention of sea passengers from infected ports.

ANOTHER CASE OF SUICIDE AMONG THE [illegible]

A private of the Wiltshire Regiment committed suicide, on Sunday, at Karachi, making the fourth suicide within a comparatively short time in the regiment.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE entertainment given at the Novelty Theatre, on Tuesday night, in aid of local charities, by members of the two defensive services and others was a complete success. Soldiers and sailors being admitted at half-price to back seats, were present in full force, and their enthusiastic expressions of appreciation were heartily seconded by the civilians and officers who filled the front seats. The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, which has so often before done good service in connection with public entertainments, formed the orchestra, and commenced the programme with an overture. Petty Officer Jenkins, R.N., having given a comic song, entitled "Marguerite," Bandmaster Robertson, of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, gave a clarionet solo, from Bergsom, in excellent style. Mrs. Longe's soprano voice was heard to advantage in Molloy's "Carnival," and in response to an encore she gave "I want you, my honey." A similar compliment was paid to Captain Fleet, R.N., for the comic song which followed. Mr. E. F. Nicholson gave a finished rendering of D'Anvergue Bernard's song "Bid me to love." The step dance by Jack Robson, A. B., R. N., introduced a new feature into the programme, which was greatly enjoyed, especially by the service men at the back. Mrs. Hojel, being indisposed, was unable to be present to give the song standing in her name. But the gap was filled by the ever ready Petty Officer Jenkins, who gave a topical song. Captain Fleet again appeared on the scene, and gave a screamingly funny recitation, entitled "Mr. Barker's Picture." A comic song in costume by Private Valentine, R. M. L. I., closed first part of the entertainment the enjoyment of which was not a little enhanced by the sympathetic accompaniments of Mr. Webster. The programme was brought to a conclusion by the performance of a most amusing farce, "The Burglar and the Judge," in which Mr. H. E. Sladdon, A.M.S., took the part of Justice Gyves ; Lance-Corporal Haynes, of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, that of "Parkhurst," and Mr. E. J. Christie, of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, that of "Joe."

THE LATE LIEUTENANT WATERS, R.I.M.

LIEUTENANT HENRY CHARLES WATERS, R.I.M. whose death we announced yesterday, was appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Marine after a training in H. M. S. Worcester, and service in the employ of Sir Donald Currie and Co, and the P. and O. S. N. Company. He joined the Marine on the 19th May, 1890. The deceased officer served in the R. I. M. S. Canning, Tenasserim, and Sladen. He was on special duty with the Chief Commissioner of Burma for transport duty above Bhamo for one hundred and thirty-four days in 1892, afterwards reverting to the Sladen. He was then transferred to the Warren Hastings, and subsequently to the Canning, Irrawady, Dalhousie, and Minto, being promoted to Lieutenancy on 23rd October, 1896. On the 9th July last, he was transferred to the Naval Defence Squadron. After only a short illness he died in the St. George's Hospital, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday. He was considered by his comrades a very promising young officer. He was only 28 years of age. His funeral took place, yesterday afternoon, at 4-30 p.m., at Sewri Cemetery, and it was largely attended by his brother-officers and others.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, there being also present :—Messrs T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE LATE HON. MR. DHARAMSI.

The Committee recorded letter to the Secretary, dated 27th instant, from Mr. Yusuf Abdalla M. Dharamsi, tendering sincere thanks to the Committee for their expression of condolence on the death of the late Hon'ble Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi.

CHOLERA GERMS IN WELL-WATER.

The Committee approved of the issue of notices in writing on Messrs. Abdul Hussein Lukmanji and Abdul Hussein Adamji, requiring them to fill up the well at Nos. 82-90, Kumbarwada Street, as the water thereof caused a nuisance and has been reported to be foul, and cholera germs were found by Mr. Hankin in a sample of the water. A case of cholera and some cases of bubonic fever occurred at the premises.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

A summary of births and deaths in different localities of the city for the week ending 28th instant being laid on the table,

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula brought to the notice of the Commissioner the very insanitary condition of the open gullies, adjacent to the houses in the Mandvie district, the gullies emitting after 9 p.m. a most offensive and unbearable stench, endangering the health of the locality.

Dr. Viegas endorsed Mr. Ibrahim's remarks, and said that the insanitary condition of the surface drainage of Dongri and Koliwada streets in Mandvie district required an early attention. The plague which broke out in that district last year had reappeared there, and every attempt should be made to nip it in the bud and prevent by all means possible the recrudescence of the disease in the locality in question. The gullies ought to be thoroughly cleansed, swept, and flushed.

Mr. Shroff, agreeing with the previous speakers as to the insanitary condition of Mandvie district, said that until the evil practices were removed the danger could not be remedied. Overcrowding, allowing hundreds of people to live in a chawl with limited and scanty accommodation, and the habit of throwing dirt, filth, everything else into the gullies, ought to be checked.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla considered that the state of affairs was serious, and steps should at once be taken to remedy the nuisance.

Dr. Katrak was of opinion that bad smells also emmitted from the storm-water drains, which must be swept and cleansed twice a day and occasionally flushed. He suggested that electrolized water might be tried in the gullies.

Mr. Cuffe said that all that materially depended on the reorganization of the Health Department.

The summary was then recorded.

THE HIGH MORTALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed, "That, in view of the mortality in the city being abnormally high of late, which is alleged to be in consequence of a large number of immigrants having arrived in the city from the famine districts, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish, to the Standing Committee, every week, separate figures showing the number of deaths among the immigrants, and among the permanent residents of the city." He said that they had been often told at the table that the increased mortality was due to the number of immigrants coming to Bombay from famine districts. But they did not know, even approximately, the number of immigrants who had arrived in the city and the number of deaths that took place among them. The number of immigrants could not be more than forty thousand, and even supposing that even a hundred thousand had arrived, the mortality in comparison was abnormally high. In order to ascertain the number of deaths that took place among the permanent citizens of the city, and among those that arrived here from up-country during the last twelve months, the men in charge of burning and burial grounds, tower of silence, and cemeteries might, be called upon to send in approximate returns of such deaths to enable the Committee and the public to judge whether the abnormally high mortality was due to the insanitary condition of the city or to the number of deaths among immigrants. They ought to make it sure that the increased mortality was due to the immigrants only and not to any other cause. If they were placed in possession of the much needed information the anxiety of the public would be considerably allayed. The information required would not entail any very extravagant expenditure.

In seconding the proposition, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the Commissioner might inform the Committee, at the next meeting, as to the amount they would have to spend for such information, and what, if any, difficulties existed in the way of his furnishing the information.

The Municipal Commissioner explained the many difficulties the executives would have to experience in obtaining the information, and pointed out that the figures as required could not be quite accurate, and the information would be utterly useless.

Dr. Katrak observed that if on enquiry it was ascertained that the increase in mortality was not due to the immigrants, the matter would undoubtedly assume a very serious aspect. The high mortality in the city in that case could be attributed only to the insanitary condition of the city. The Committee and public ought to be placed in possession of information which should enable them to definitely ascertain the cause of the unprecedented high mortality.

Mr. Cuffe : They get the information now.

Dr. Katrak said that the information they now got was not of a definite character. It was altogether a serious matter and they ought not to sit quiet over it.

Mr. Cuffe thought that no useful purpose could be served by the information. The mortuary returns were more satisfactory than last year.

In the course of further discussion, Mr. Shroff remarked that there was something radically wrong in the sanitary condition of the city.

Dr. Viegas was not inclined to add to the load of work of the executive officers when there was a recrudescence of plague. He, however, supported the proposition, which required important information.

The proposition was carried.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

OWING to the R. N. and R. I. M. Teams having to scratch their team, last night was a blank one and was given up to a match between the 19th Hussars and a combined team of the 40th Field Battery and the Rangers. It was hoped that the Durhams would have turned out to give the Hussars a game, but as they refused the above scratch team had to be substituted. From start to finish they were walked through by the Cavalry men, and it was a poor game both from the winner's and the spectators point of view. Two goals and 5 ties to *nil* was the final score. A detailed report of the game would prove uninteresting reading, and it suffices to say that the Hussars showed that with practice they have the makings of an excellent team. Behind the scrum they were excellent, but their forwards are the weak points of the team and want a lot of training. It is a great pity that the Durhams would not turn out as they would have given the Hussars a good game.

THIS EVENING'S PLAY.

WELSH REGIMENT VS. CALCUTTA.

This evening, at 5 o'clock, the Welsh Regiment will play Calcutta ; and to-morrow (Friday), the Bombay Gymkhana play the Middlesex Regiment, at 5 o'clock.

COTTON PLANTS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just now in flower and pod about two dozen plants from Egyptian seed, growing in my little garden round "Esplanade House." Though these plants have been grown with no extra care devoted to them, they still show such remarkable results that some of your readers may feel interested in examining them. My Ramosce porter will gladly show them to anybody calling during any part of the day.—Yours, &c.,

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Sept. 29.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN EWBANK, R. E., on arrival will report himself to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, for duty.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Waterfield, on arrival from Cave, will proceed to Allahabad District, to relieve General Money.

ON arrival in India from leave from England, Captain Thacker will proceed to Malakhand, and Lieut. Roddey to Kohat.

CAPTAIN H. R. F. ANDERSON, A. C. General, and Lieut. J. H. Dickson, D. A. C. General, have been recalled from leave, and on arrival, in Bombay, will proceed to Rawalpindi for duty.

ON arrival in India the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Department, and posted as follows :—Lieut P. Maud, Punjab Command ; 2nd-Lieut. G. Wilkinson, Madras Command.

THE REBUILDING OF BOMBAY.

OPINIONS ON THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

THE letter addressed by Government to the President of the Corporation, laying down the general policy to be adopted in regard to the rebuilding of Bombay foreshadowed by Lord Sandhurst in February last, is naturally a topic of very general conversation in the city. To ascertain the opinions of leading members of the Corporation, a representative of this paper called upon several of them and heard their views.

The Honourable Mr. R. M. Savani said : "I am entirely and heartily in favour of the scheme. The question of town improvement is one to which I have devoted a good deal of attention, and I was a member of the Extension Committee appointed by Lord Reay. The Committee strongly recommended the improvement of the city by the opening up of streets through the congested Native Town from east to west, and also from north to south ; and other recommendations for effecting sanitary reform were made. I am very glad indeed that the time has come when Government has laid down the general lines of the policy to be adopted in improving the city in these and other directions. It is to be hoped that the Corporation will give to the proposals made in the letter of Government not merely an ungrudging, but a hearty and generous support. I cannot see that the scheme can be regarded as curtailing the powers of the Corporation—that body is charged with the conservancy of the health of the city ; the new Board would have special functions of an entirely different character. It would carry out work of a far-reaching and overwhelming importance, leaving to the Municipality the work with which it has been entrusted. There can be no doubt whatever that if Bombay wishes to maintain its prosperity the city must—as far as human efforts can make it—be put into a sanitary condition. This is of importance to all classes, the rich and the poor alike, especially the latter, for the conditions under which they now live, the overcrowding and the unhealthy surroundings, call for amelioration. Nothing of more importance to the future of the city can be conceived. It is all very well to say that two per cent. of additional taxation will fall heavily upon the house-owners, but there can be no doubt it will be a splendid investment for the city. Without some such measure Bombay will retain her present insanitary character, and will run risks of a repetition of the events of the early part of the year, when her trade and industry were paralysed. Under these circumstances the Corporation ought not at this stage to concern itself about details, but should be content with the assurance of Government that it will be largely represented on the board of the Trust. Even if particulars were desired no one could give them at this stage, for at best they would be largely speculative. The general policy has been laid down, and it will be for the new board to work out the details." The thanks of the city are due to Government for devoting so much attention to this subject at a time when their hands have been so full on account of both plague and famine.

Opinions differing from those of Mr. Sayani were expressed by a prominent Parsee member of the Corporation, who, while agreeing that it was a matter of great importance to remedy the existing sanitary defects and to do away with overcrowding, said that before the Corporation assented to these proposals it might very reasonably ask for further details. He added : "There has not been time to give the scheme very careful consideration, and, therefore, I cannot express any well matured views just at present. It is certain, however, that the financial burden imposed by the scheme will be great, especially as the Municipal Commissioner contemplates proposing to increase the rates in the forthcoming Budget for the ordinary requirements of the Corporation. Supposing the five crores that the scheme will cost was borrowed, that alone would mean, at four per cent. interest, an annual charge upon the ratepayers of twenty lakhs. But I presume that only a portion of the money will be borrowed for the first few years, and that by the time further loans are [illegible] at least will be forthcoming. Questions of street improvement and other matters of the same kind have been brought forward several times in the Corporation during the last twenty years, and although a good deal has been done, the general question has perforce been postponed for want of funds. The cost of opening out new roads through the Native Town will be far greater than might be supposed. In the district of Mandvie, for instance, which is the hot-bed of plague, a short time ago we proposed to pull down two or three houses to effect an improvement at the corner of one street, and we found that the compensation for these houses alone would be 1½ lakh. At that rate the opening out of new streets in the Mandvie district alone will cost crores of rupees. I say this on the calculation that the compensation for jerry built houses will not be upon the basis of the very high rents that are charged—rents which enable the owners to recoup the original outlay in six or seven years after they are built. The compensation will, I presume, be paid upon the basis of fair value, while as to houses condemned as unfit for habitation, compensation will only be paid on the value of the materials. However that may be, the scheme is not likely to receive the support of the house-owners in the Corporation. When the question of house-connections was being fought I obtained, from the Municipal Office particulars as to the extent to which landed interests are represented in the Corporation. I found that 35 of the members—nearly one-half—are landlords, and that the rateable value of their property is about 60 lakhs of rupees. The rateable value of the city as a whole is about two and three-quarter crores, so the figures give a good idea of the proportion of property in the city which is owned by members of the Corporation. If an addition of two per cent. is added to the general property tax it will bring in about 5½ lakhs of rupees. The landlords on the Corporation will be alarmed at the proposal to increase the tax, and other members of the Corporation will want to have more details before them before committing themselves to an approval of the scheme. Under the Municipal Act certain powers and privileges are vested in the Corporation ; and that body is scarcely likely to view with favour the withdrawal of them. If any of these powers are to be withdrawn and vested in another body there would be at once a conflict of interest and an overlapping of authority. If the Corporation is to provide the funds a special committee of it should carry out the works. On principle the creation of one local body after another is to be deprecated. Instead of bringing new bodies into existence the principle should be, as in the case of the London County Council, the devolution of the work to special committees of the authority already at work. The London County Council has committees for every department of its work, and good administration is the result. When Sir Charles Ollivant drafted the Municipal Bill the intention was to have a number of Standing Committees for the various departments of administration, but Messrs. Mehta and Telang favoured the devolution of the work to one Standing Committee as they thought that the time for separate committees had not then arrived. But we have learned more about municipal administration since then, and it seems to me the Act might very well be amended to give full powers to a special Standing Committee to deal with the scheme foreshadowed in the letter of Government. The whole scheme is in a nebulous state at present, and we must know more about the details before we can judge of its financial soundness."

A prominent ex-President of the Corporation gave the following opinion of the proposed scheme :—"This is municipal work, and the Municipality must find some of the funds for it, but they cannot expect to have the execution of the measure as that is a task requiring special knowledge, which members of the Corporation do not necessarily possess. They cannot expect Government to pool their crores worth of land with the twenty-eight lakhs worth owned by the Municipality, and then to leave the matter in their hands. Supposing Government were to say 'You must make the city healthy by means of your own resources, and utilise the land worth 28 lakhs which you possess for the purpose, because you are the Municipality and the work belongs to you ;' in that case the Municipality would be in a position of extraordinary difficulty. They could only raise the money required on the most burdensome terms. Their present borrowing powers would soon be exhausted, and they would be under the necessity of asking Government to allow them largely and dangerously to increase their indebtedness. The actual work would have to be carried out by an executive which is already overtaxed by the demands made upon it by its existing heavy duties. The staff would have to be largely augmented. How could the Standing Committee in addition to its present duties satisfactorily control all the numerous details incidental to a far reaching scheme involving an outlay of five crores of rupees? They are not by any means men of special aptitude qualified by their experience for such a position, and without a body composed of such men to control the details, the carrying out of the scheme would be impossible."

A European ex-President of the Corporation who was interviewed seemed doubtful as to the financial aspects of the scheme. He intimated that he would have to examine with great care proposals for taking away from the Municipality any of the powers vested in them before he could give his assent thereto. He was especially averse to an increase of the general property tax by two per cent. on the ground that the tax mostly came from poor people. "It is," he said, "a mistake to suppose that the house-owners are wealthy people: as a matter of fact a very large proportion of the property in Bombay is held by middle-class people—clerks and others—with small incomes, and the additional tax would fall heavily on them. If the money is to be raised it should be obtained from town dues, or from some other tax to which all classes, rich and poor, would contribute."

A prominent Mahomedan member of the Corporation said: "There is every reason to believe, judging from the success of the Port Trust administration that the reconstruction of the city will be best carried out by a board appointed on similar lines. The members of the Port Trust are only appointed on the ground of special qualifications—their business aptitude and experience, or their large stake in the prosperity of the city, and the same plan will no doubt be adopted in regard to the Improvement Board. There has for some time past been a feeling amongst influential people in Bombay in favour of Government taking the whole Municipal administration out of the hands of the Municipality and putting it into those of a body constituted on the lines of the Port Trust. It is quite obvious that for certain classes of business an unwieldy Corporation of 72 members, one-half of whom never attend the meetings, is unsuited, and it is especially unsuited for such work as that now contemplated. You have an example of Municipal inertness in the attitude of the Corporation in neglecting to complete the water scheme for the town by the putting in of mains to make the Tansa supply interchangeable with that of Vehar and Tulsi. Although the Tansa works were long since opened these mains have still to be supplied, with the result that while certain parts of the city are waterlogged from an over-supply, the water in certain largely-populated districts has often been insufficient; water-famine has ensued and remonstrances have been unavailing. In the same way the completion of the drainage of the whole city was hung up for years until it was seen how the drainage of the A section turned out, the result being that for twenty years large parts of the city have been undrained to this hour. The Corporation is not the body to reconstruct Bombay. A special board is required, as in other cities where work of this kind has been carried out."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

ANCIENT INDIAN RESEARCH.

MR. RATIRAM D. DAVE in his 4th University Lecture the other day, concluded his remarks by saying:—We have now traced the story of man's gradual progress from the unknown time of his early appearance in India to the period from which writers of history ordinarily begin. We have treated of man's first wants and first tools,—fire, cooking, and pottery; his dwellings; and his later civilized stage of the use of metals instead of stone and flint. We have seen proofs of his great age on the earth, and his gradual progress from the barbarous, hunting, and pastoral states to those of an agriculturist, trader, and member of a [illegible] We have also noted the difference between early man and brute in that, no brute has yet been known (1) to draw a picture; (2) write an alphabet; or (3) learn how to make a fire. We know of animals, who, though unable to articulate, do communicate their meaning vocally and by gesticulation; while some of our pets even imitate articulate speech, action, and music. No animal, however, but man, leaves behind him conscious monumental record; and it is by this distinctive faculty of imitating forms and expressing thoughts, not only by his own gesticulations, but *by and through some material external to himself*, that he has acquired the inestimable power of writing.

We have read in the Book of Genesis of Abraham having been "very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold." As shown by the word "pecuniary," a man's wealth was then (as even now very commonly in Indian village parts) reckoned by the cattle (*pecus*) he had; and we know that, even at the present day, small amounts of gold dust, of the fixed value of Rs. 8, tied up in bags or pieces of cloth, circulate freely as currency in the Himalayan provinces. This explains what Herodotus writes, that the tribute of the Indian satrapy was paid to Darius in "gold dust." When the Indian gold was made into ingots, they were known as *pindan*, what the Hebrews (Isaiah XIII. 10) called the "golden wedge, or tongue of Ophir." This represents a stage later than *barter*, which means trading together,—exchange of commodities without the intervention of that paltry pelf which men call filthy lucre. The simple wants of primitive man were met by exchange,—crops against cattle or tools; and at *Junnar*, the ancient Bahmani capital, 50 miles north of Poona, *Kalyan rice* is being exchanged for *Junnar chillies*; and, every morning, all through Gujarat and Kathiawar, tooth picks (datvan) are given in barter (preferably to Imperial currency) against wheat or javari (Sorghum vulgare). The use of money implies an agreement to make use of something which was handy to carry, steady in value, and not materially spoiling by keep, use, or wear and tear. How men came to have the wonderful gift of language; how savages came to learn the art of counting by fingers (*digitus*), hands, and pebbles (*calculi*); his wanderings from his first home to India; his general progress in India in primitive times,—all these fall more in detail within the province of "anthropology" rather than of "archæology."

Mr. Ratiram added, however, that an acquaintance with the prehistoric condition of man in India obviously preceded the study of any single department of his later history. Thanks to the patient and careful researches of pioneers and later workers in Indian archæology, and especially of the Archæological, Epigraphical and "MSS. Search" departments of the Government of India and of the local Government (pursuant to Lord Canning's minute, dated 22nd January 1862) helped by "Oriental Congresses" since 1872,—the unwritten and written record of ancient India, lying strata upon strata, has been examined and classified; and arranged chronologically,—so far the same could admit of a chronological clue in a period which may will be called the "twilight time" to the "dawn" of history. Without guesses, and with actual and recorded facts before him, the student of archæology has to bring his common sense to interpret the story which bones; flint knives; agate and carnelian mirrors; metal weapons; picture-writing; alphabets; and words contain—giving a table of slow but sure progress. The dawn of Indian history takes us into its Vedic Epoch, that is, men's search after his Creator and the Hereafter by means of myths, beliefs, worship, prayer, and sacrifice as prepatory to future Bliss.

FAMINE STRICKEN CATTLE.

THE following further subscriptions are promised towards the relief of animals received in the Poona Pinjrapole from famine-stricken places:—

		Rs.		
Amount already published	Rs.	13,235	15	6
Shet Cowasjee Dinshawjee Adenwalla, in memory of his late wife, Bai Jurbaijee, Bombay	"	100	0	0
Shet Chatur Devchand, of Ghodnadi, through Rawjee Sakalchand, Poona	"	95	0	0
Shet Narayanjee Dwarkadas, Bombay	"	50	0	0
Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padamjee, Poona	"	50	0	0
Shet Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubhash, Bombay	"	25	0	0
Shet Sarupchand Jeevraj	"	15	0	0
Total Rs.		13,570	15	6

Gentlemen who have not yet paid in their subscriptions will kindly remit the same to the undersigned at an early date.

PESTONJEE LIMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Pinjrapole.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing agent in the world.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A (Upper Colaba)	0	0	8
B Mandvi and Dongri)	3*	1	19
C (Dhobi Talao)	1	0	21
D (Khetwadi	0	0	11
E (Tarwadi, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada)	3	2	26
F (Parel	0	0	7
G (Mahim)	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	5	14
Total	7	8	113
Total to date	12,990	10,936	

* One recent arrival from up-country (Poona).

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Deaths	4

QUARANTINE REPORT.

There were, on Tuesday morning, 389 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp; 119 were admitted during the day, seventy discharged, and one was transferred to the Grant Road Hospital, suffering from fever of a suspicious type, so there remained at the close of the day in the camp 438 persons. There was no person under observation in the Pilgrim shed. On the same day there were remaining under observation 215 persons in the Narelwady Camp, 332 were admitted in the course of the day, and 154 discharged, leaving 393 under observation.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,769, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,715, making a total of 5,484 persons. Departures by sea 1,350, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,367, making a total of 5,717 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 233 persons.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

The medical officer in charge of B Ward, in his morning report to the Plague Committee, yesterday, reported five plague cases in his district as under: 2nd Koliwada Lane, 2; Esplanade Cross Lane, 1; Dongree Street, 1; and Road Siding, Carnac Bridge, 1. One death from plague was also reported from this district. Ten cases of a suspicious nature were removed to hospitals on the same day from Byculla and Kamatipura districts.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE PASSAGE OF SUSPICIOUS PERSONS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act III of 1897, to apply Rule 29 of the General Plague Rules to the City and Island of Bombay, and to declare that the powers of a Commissioner under that rule shall be exercised by the Bombay Plague Committee, by whom the requisite Plague authorities shall be appointed and all requisite instructions shall be given.

2. Rule 29 of the General Plague Rules is as follows:—Plague authorities specially appointed by a Commissioner for this purpose are authorized to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from any town, village or local area, or into any town, village or local area to which this rule may be applied by the Commissioner, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by the Commissioner, and unless, if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage, &c., have been made under the Commissioner's orders, such disinfection has been effected. Such Plague authorities shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, to decide what persons shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this rule. So long as he remains in a place of observation under this rule no person shall be allowed to communicate, except with the permission of the Plague authority, with persons outside the limits of the place. He shall obey such orders as may be issued by the Plague authority for the cleanliness or protection from infection of the persons, property or quarters of the persons detained.

IGATPURI.

VILLAGERS MOB AND ASSAULT A SEARCH PARTY.

A correspondent, writing on Tuesday night, says:—The plague operations, though so carefully carried out by the hard-working members of the committee appointed for the purpose of eradicating the dreadful scourge sweeping off young and old, has not made much headway. The number of deaths and cases found daily continues to be high in proportion to the large reduction in the population of the town. On some days a very appreciable reduction is noticeable, which often leads the hard-working committee to hope that at last their efforts will be crowned with the success so long looked for, and I may add, so richly deserved, but, alas! all in vain, for it rises again by leaps and bounds. This cannot but be disheartening to those so anxiously working for the good of the poor. Day by day some well-known figure is missed, and many good old servants of the native staff on the G. I. P. Railway are gone. The difficulties experienced just now to keep the large staff required to work this important ghaut station together can only be realized by those who are in charge of large bodies of workmen. The Loco foreman and the station master both deserve praise, as so far their efforts and tact to keep things going without a hitch have been successful. I have with great regret to chronicle an affair which took place at about 5 p.m., to-day, (28th). Dr. Kapadia, accompanied by the Mamlatdar, Mr. Hormusji Dhunjibhoy, a Railway servant, whose services have been specially placed at the disposal of Government by the Railway Company, the Municipal Secretary and a peon, visited a village, about four miles from here, where they were most cruelly assaulted by a large number of villagers. From what I can gather the party all members of the Plague Committee, went to the village, without any escort, for the purpose of searching the houses, as some cases of plague were said to exist. On arriving at the village, Ghotee by name, not far from the Railway station which is called after it, they were met by villagers who objected to any search being made. The Mamlatdar, who was present at the time, tried to reason with them, when they agreed to his entering their houses, but would not hear of the doctor or the others doing so. The party decided to abandon the idea altogether and return to Igatpuri, for in the face of such opposition it would have been useless to attempt it. The Mamlatdar then went forward to order up the tonga, in which they were returning, when a large number of excited villagers set upon the doctor and Mr. Hurmusjee Dunjeebhoy with clubs, and inflicted very serious injuries. They seem to have made up their minds, search or no search, to give the doctors, as they took these two gentlemen to be, a sound thrashing to deter any future attempt being made to look for plague cases. The sepoy and the Municipal Secretary were also injured, but not so seriously as the two former gentlemen. Urgent messages were sent in here from the Ghotee Railway station to Drs. Pires and Gwyther, informing them of what had occurred, and all necessary preparation was made at the Railway station to meet the wounded men on arrival at Igatpuri. They were brought in by a goods train, Dr. Kapadia and Mr. Hormusjee Dhunjibhoy being quite unconcious with terrible wounds on their heads and broken arms. The waiting-room looked more like a field hospital than anything else, and as soon as Drs. Pires and Gwyther had applied bandages, they were despatched as quickly as possible to the Railway Hospital, where rooms were prepared for them. Dr. Kapadia has been very seriously injured, and it is much to be regretted, as he was a most kind and considerate officer to those who were under his treatment. What steps will be taken against the villagers now, are not yet known. There will probably be great difficulty in identifying individual members in such a crowd, said to be about 500.

It is certainly a sad ending for Dr. Kapadia, as he was to have given over charge to Dr. Gwyther, who has been sent here in charge of the plague operations. He would in all probability have left Igatpuri to-morrow had this unfortunate affair not taken place.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Telegraphic messages received by the Plague Committee, from Cutch Mandvie, yesterday, stated that on the 27th instant eight fresh cases were admitted. The total mortality was eight; out of which six deaths occurred outside the town. The number of patients under treatment was 69. On the 28th instant eight admissions were made. The total number of deaths was eleven; out of which six deaths were recorded in hospitals. The patients under treatment in hospitals numbered 70.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE EPIDEMIC AT LANOWLI.

A correspondent informs us that there is now no plague at Lanowli. A lady writes as follows in a letter dated 26th inst:—"From a note received from the doctor in charge here, I find there has been no case of plague in Lanowli proper for the past seventeen days, but a few cases in the outlying villages. We still have some showers of rain, but also plenty of sunshine. The air is fine, and everything looking very green and lovely, the hills being just visions of beauty in the clear atmosphere." The Secretary to the Municipality of Lanowli has confirmed this gratifying news. People, who may be thinking of going to Lanowli and Khandala for a holiday, need not now be deterred from doing so from fear of the plague.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Hospital	Deaths.	Cases remaining.
Arthur Road	2	48
Grant Road	1	11
Bhattia	0	2
Dariasthan	2	10
Don Tad	0	2
Jain	0	1
Adamji Peerbhoy	0	1
Hindu Fever	0	1

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE THAKOR OF SAROD'S KARBHARI.

PRISONER ACQUITTED.

THE Sessions Judge of Surat, sitting with a jury, has just concluded the hearing of an important trial of attempted murder, in which Jitsing Bhimsing, a Rajput of Shigam, stood charged with the attempted murder of the Karbhari of the Takhor of Sarod, in Broach. The prisoner was tried by the First-Class Magistrate of Jambusar, who discharged him on the charge of attempt to murder, but convicted him under the Arms Act, and sentenced him to pay a fine of rupees seventy-five. Against this sentence, the prisoner appealed to the Sessions Judge, at Broach, who, however, before disposing of the appeal, issued a notice to the prisoner to show cause why he should not be committed to take his trial on the charge upon which he had been improperly discharged. Eventually the prisoner was committed to take his trial on the charge of attempt to murder, and, as the Sessions Judge himself had ordered his committal, the prisoner was given a trial by jury at Surat, instead of being tried by the judge at Broach, sitting with assessors. Apart from the fact of the important positions occupied by the complainant and the prisoner, the case had assumed great deal of importance from the fact that after it left the Magistrate's court, the trying Magistrate was degraded and transferred to Nadiad, the chief constable and two other policemen who investigated the case were also degraded, one or two police officers were suspended, and one man was dismissed from service. Consequently, the case had aroused keen interest in the district of Broach.

The Government Pleader of Broach, with Mr. Bulwantrao, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Autoldas and Bulwantrao, defended the accused.

In all sixteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The case, as revealed by the testimony of these witnesses, was that, on the 20th October last, while the complainant, Haribava, accompanied by three others, was driving in a bullock carriage from Sarod to Shigam, at about 9 p.m., the accused Jitsing, coming out of a field where he had concealed himself, fired a pistol at the carriage with the object of killing either the Karbhari or the Thakrani, one of whom was expected to travel by that carriage, but neither of whom was as a matter of fact in the carriage at the time. The shots passed through the windows of the shigram and penetrated into the top. No sooner were the shots fired than the accused was recognised by the three witnesses, and two of them ran after him and succeeded in knocking the pistol out of his hand. The damaged carriage and the pistol were taken to Shigam, where they were seen by the Thakor and many others. The pistol was a double-barrelled one, and when picked up one of the barrels was found loaded. The next day a complaint was made to the police, who searched the accused's house, but the accused was not to be found in the village. Evidence was produced to prove that the accused had, owing to a dispute with the Thakrani about certain mortgage documents, threatened to take the life either of the Thakrani or the Karbhari in case the documents were not returned to him. It was also shown in evidence that, a few days before, the accused had written a letter in which he openly declared that he would kill those who did not return the documents, and that on the evening of the day in question he had questioned several persons as to whether the Karbhari or the Thakrani was to pass by that road or not. The pistol, the letter, and bullets found in the carriage were all produced in court. Mr. Taleyarkhan, having declined to call evidence for the defence, the Public Prosecutor addressed the jury for two hours, and urged that it was incredible that respectable men such as the Thakors and the [illegible] accused.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury for the defence, stated the circumstances under which the case came to that court, and urged upon the minds of the jury the serious nature of the charge and the great importance of the case. He had not called witnesses for the defence, as he believed that the figure cut by the prosecution witnesses in their cross-examination was sufficient to convince the jury that the whole case was a got up affair. The Public Prosecutor had told the jury that the law applicable to the case was clear and all right, but, said counsel, though the law was all right, though the trial was all right, the case for the prosecution was all wrong, and after all the jury had to deal with the evidence and not with the law. No motive for the crime had been shown by the prosecution, and what was put forward as a motive clearly proved that there was every motive in the world for the Karbhari to trump up a charge against the accused. The Thakrani was indebted to the accused, and the case was a huge attempt to defraud the prisoner of his money by removing him from her way. The letter was a forgery, and that statement need not surprise the jury when they knew that the case came from the district of Broach. After dealing with the evidence, the learned counsel urged the jury to declare the prosecution false, and acquit the prisoner.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. Walker, in his summing-up to the jury, observed that the learned counsel for the prisoner had accurately mentioned the circumstances under which the case came to be tried. The defence had called no evidence, and the jury would have to see how far the evidence for the prosecution was reliable. He would charge them that unless and until they were satisfied that the defence had materially affected the credibility of the evidence for the prosecution, they would be justified in believing the case as put before them. The learned counsel for the prisoner had skilfully put the points of defence before them, and the jury would consider them along with the evidence recorded.

The jury, after retiring for some time, brought in an unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was thereupon ordered to be acquitted.

Mr. Taleyarkhan applied that the appeal may be also disposed of then. The Government Pleader said he had hardly anything to say after the verdict of the jury. The Sessions Judge, in reversing the conviction of the lower court, under the Arms Act, and ordering the re-payment of the fine to the accused, observed that that was the only fair and reasonable way of dealing with the appeal after the verdict of not guilty by the jury. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A COTTON BROKER AND OTHERS.

THE TRIAL.

MR. T. B. FRY, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with a jury has heard the charge against Visram Luckman and four others for committing murder, in causing the death of one Wagga Moolo, on the 12th of July last, and Tribowandas Jadavjee, a well-known cotton broker of Bombay, of abetment of murder in having instigated Visram and four others to kill a Kathi, both by oral instigation as well as by writing letters to that effect. All the accused were represented by Mr. Dady Sett, instructed by Messrs. Munilall Huttising and Runchordass Nagurdas, pleaders, while the Public Prosecutor, Mr. K. N. Wadia, represented the Crown.

Mr. Fry, in summing up the charge to the jury, gave his personal opinion that it was a case of self-defence, but left it to the jury to come to their own conclusion on the facts as laid before them. The jury after retiring for forty minutes on Saturday, the 25th instant, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" on all charges with respect to accused Nos. 1 to 6, that is, including Tribhowundas Jadhavjee.

The Judge remarked that he entirely concurred in it that accused Nos. 1 to 5 were not guilty of committing any offence, and he, therefore, acquitted and discharged them all. As to No. 6 he thought that the fact of his writing the letters was in his estimation the commission of an offence, namely, instigating to cause hurt, under Section 323, I. P. C., and he may, therefore, see his way to differ from the unanimous opinion of the jury and refer the case to the High Court in Bombay.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Maharaja of Kuch Behar has decided to dispose of his properties in Simla.

OWING to financial exigencies work on the railway line beyond Khanewal has been stopped.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON, Director of Military Instruction, will be temporarily attached to Sir William Lockhart's staff during the operations against Tirah.

CAPTAIN E. A. KETTLEWELL, 22nd Bombay Infantry, tutor to the Maharaja of Ulwar, has been placed on duty with the Imperial Service Troops ordered to the frontier.

To judge from the official review there was less suffering in 1896-97 through scarcity and want in Rajputana than might have been expected. With the exception of the sandy and desert-tracts of Bikanir and Jaisalmir, the harvest was nowhere so insufficient as to cause a famine. In the latter State the ravages of locusts, added to the autumn drought, made the outturn of the kharif crop very small But the country being for the most part sandy desert, the people always emigrate during the hot weather, and the chief result of the crop failure was the migration of a larger number than usual. For such as remained, however, adequate relief was provided, and considerably less than 1,000 were in receipt of that relief at the end of the year. The experience of Bikanir was much the same, but it is remarkable that here, despite the scarcity, out of a revenue of 7½ lakhs all but Rs. 8,378 was collected without pressure. There were 15,310 persons on relief works and in receipt of relief at the end of the year. Dholepore, a part of Tonk, and a small part of Bhurtpore were the only other places where there was marked distress. Much attention was devoted to postal improvement in some of the States during the year, and Bhurtpore adopted complete unification with the Imperial Post.

THE business at Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, at Simla, will probably be in connection with the Oudh Courts Bill and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. The latter is a very important measure.

THE Government of Bengal have appointed Mr. Bonnaud, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to act for Mr. Pearson, a decision which will be welcomed not only by the European community but by the native community as well.

IN connection with the Pundua-Overdale collision, the Bengal Government has suspended the certificate of Captain Samson, master of the tug Dalhousie for twelve months.

THE Imperial Service transport trains as likely to be even of more use in the present troubles than they were in the Chitral expedition, as their strength has been considerably increased. The Jeypur Transport Corps has some 500 carts and close on 1,200 ponies: the Gwalior train has about one quarter this number. The corps are organised in disciplined troops of 150 ponies each, the drivers being mustered and equipped as fighting men with proper staffs of officers and non-commissioned officer.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 18th September was 249, against 268 and 278 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 41. There were two deaths from cholera, against two and two in the two precedings weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by four. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 107 and 32, respectively, against 113 and 31 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·8 per mille per annum, against 25·7, the mean of the last five years.

Pending further discussion, it has been decided to temporarily withhold exchange compensation allowance in the case of the following officials whose salaries are fixed by statute:—The Viceroy, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, the members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General and of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. It is also under consideration whether the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of the High Courts are legally entitled to the allowance.

EVERYONE knows that it is easier for a camel to go remarks the *Pioneer* through the eye of a needle than for an Under-Secretary to write otherwise than in accordance with the dictates of his conscience; but the reason for the extraordinarily cautious phrasing of the opening paragraph in the official report of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in the Punjab is not quite clear. After noting that district officers in the Province "were desired to leave the celebration of this unique occasion to public bodies and to the people themselves," the writer adds: "It is believed that the spirit of these instructions was generally observed; and the greater part of the celebrations are thus of special interest, because they *appear* to indicate *something in the nature of general enthusiasm* for the virtues of a remote yet *almost* universally beloved sovereign." The italics are ours. Why "appear to indicate" and why "something in the nature of" general enthusiasm? The tone is scarcely in keeping with the summary of the district reports which follows, or with the descriptive effort to which the Under-Secretary himself rises in a subsequent paragraph, where it is noted that "The Punjab was thus encircled to the north and west with fires, in the light of which the wool-clad Gaddi shepherds of Kangra trod their quaint measure at Dharmsala, while the Khattak sword dancers were whirling their weapons and the trans-border Beluchis were dancing the national jhumar at the other end of the Province." Even the Turis of Kurram presented an address in which they said, "Since the arrival of the British peace and prosperity exist, and the people who had owing to feuds absconded from their country have resettled and live peacefully, the poor poorly and the rich richly, and no one can oppress another. These district reports may or may not be a genuine indication of popular feeling, but if they are published, by way of exhibiting the devotion of India to the Queen-Empress, the Secretariat might at least affect the faith it expects in the public.

THE Royal Irish Regiment, which has suffered severely from sickness during the operations on the Kohat Frontier, has been ordered to return to Rawalpindi. Its place will be taken by the Derbyshire Regiment. The 5th Punjab Infantry has been ordered from the Kurram Valley to Kushalgarh.

THE "Poems" of the late John Lucas Tupper selected and edited by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, will be issued at an early date by Messrs. Longmans. Mr. Lucas, who died eighteen years ago, was closely associated with the Pre-Raphaelites, for whose magazine, the "Germ," he contributed verse and prose. Besides these pieces, he left behind him a good deal of unpublished poetry, from which Mr. Rossetti has made his selections. Mr. Lucas was a sculptor. He was for some time Art Instructor in Rugby School.

MESSRS. LONGMANS will very shortly have ready the next volume of their most useful and excellent new series of Practical Elementary Science. The subject is Elementary Practical Physiography. The author is Mr. John Thornton, M.A., Headmaster of the Central Higher Grade School, Bolton. The volume contains a coloured spectrum and more than two hundred illustrations.

THE Japanese Admiralty has (according to a "Standard" telegram) ordered one large and eight small torpedo-boats to be built at Schichau. The large one is to be forty-six metres long, to have two screws, and to steam twenty-eight knots an hour. The smaller boats are to be thirty-nine metres long, and to steam twenty-five knots. All are to have quick-firing guns.

A DIFFERENCE of opinion having arisen as to the derivation of the title of Lord Ludlow, which has recently been adopted by Lord Justice Lopes upon his elevation to the Peerage, Mr. R. Jasper More, M.P. for the Ludlow division of Salop, communicated with his lordship on the matter, and has received the following reply:—"Heywood, Westbury, Wilts, Aug. 21, 1897. Dear Sir,—I should have thought that the title of "Ludlow of Heywood, in the County of Wiltshire," would have clearly indicated that so far as formality was concerned, I took my title from Heywood, in Wiltshire, which is the name of my house and of the parish in which I live. The reason I took the name of Ludlow was because it was my mother's name. She came of a very old Wiltshire family with a recorded pedigree since 1400. Amongst her ancestors are to be found Edmund Ludlow, General of the Forces in Ireland in the time of Cromwell the Regicide, a Sir Henry Ludlow, Bart., a baron Ludlow, a Viscount Ludlow and an Earl Ludlow, whose title became extinct in 1840. Edmund Ludlow retired to Vevay, in Switzerland, and lived there until his death, and over his door at Vevay was a board which you will find mentioned in Macaulay's and other histories of England, with the following inscription, 'Omne solum forti patria quia patris 1664.' When the old house at Vevay was pulled down the Municipality of Vevay sent the board to my mother, Lady Lopes, and it is now over my front door at Heywood. The Heywood property in Wiltshire I derived from my mother. I cannot, therefore, truthfully say that I took my title directly from Ludlow, in Shropshire. I learn, however, from an article in the *Ludlow Advertiser*, which you have kindly sent me that the Ludlow family in Wiltshire originally took their name from Ludlow in Shropshire. If this is so, all I can say is, any connexion which I can claim with the ancient, historic, and most interesting town of Ludlow will give a claim to the title I have assumed of which I shall ever be proud.—Yours very truly, Ludlow." The allusion to Shropshire is neatly turned.

ACCORDING to a Dalziel telegram, the negroes are wildly excited over the announcement by some religious revivalists that the Devil has been tried and condemned for his misdeeds and consigned to the negroes of Mountsville, South Carolina, to be interred. There is somehow not the true American ring about this cablegram. Perhaps "interred" is a telegraphic error for "lynched."

THE squadrons of Household Cavalry and the regiment of Royal Dragoons engaged in the Sussex Manœuvres returned to Aldershot on Sept. 7 and subsequently moved as follows:—The Life Guards to London, the Horse Guards to Windsor, and the Dragoons to Hounslow. The Bridging and Telegraph Battalions of the Royal Engineers have returned to Aldershot. The 2nd Northamponshire. lately from Jersey, has arrived at Aldershot, and has encamped till the departure of the 2nd East Lancashire for India, when it will take the latter's quarters in Mandora Barracks. The D and U Batteries, R.H.A., and the 10th Hussars arrived at the camp on the 7th inst. The 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt. is leaving Aldershot for Belfast.

THE announcement that Don Carlos intends to issue a new manifesto and that his partisans intend as soon as the Cuban question is settled to make an effort to place him on the throne of Spain is causing a good deal of talk here, writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. It is unquestionably the fact that a strong Carlist party still exists in the Basque Provinces and in other parts of Spain, and those who know the country best entertain grave fears for the present dynasty. There can be no doubt that a Carlist restoration would lead to a triumph of all the reactionary forces in Spain, and would fatally threaten the very small amount of religious liberty that at present exists there. It is only fair to state that the Pretender declares that he means to respect and extend religious liberty. But during the Carlist war part of his programme was to refuse all liberty of worship. Don Carlos is a man of considerable ability, and shows a dignity that few Pretenders possess. His feelings against the Queen-Regent of Spain are, however, believed to be exceedingly bitter. He states that before her marriage she was a Carlist. It is an undoubted fact that he was obliged to leave Austria because of her connection with the Austrian Royal family.

MR. ARTHUR MORRISON has described the seamy side of life in Bethnal-green. Mr. W. S. Mangham has been studying it in Lambeth, under the very nose, as it were, of the Archbishop. He has been taking stock of the lost sheep of the slums, and the result will appear in a story which Mr. Unwin publishes next week under the title of "Liza of Lambeth." Liza is, it may be supposed, a kind of spiritual descendant of Lizerunt.—The same publisher is about to issue, in his six-shilling series, Mr. Paul Creswick's romance, "The Temple of Folly." The title is an allusion to Medenlane Abbey, the scene of the eccentric pranks of the gang of "Franciscans," of whom Bubb Dodington, George the Second's favourite, was the ringleader and shining light. This worthy is exhibited in this romance in the double character of infamous rake and fine gentleman about town. The tale is an attempt at historical romance, and a portrayal of early eighteenth century manners.

THE observations, writes a correspondent, on the virtues of a cigar as illustrated by the anecdote of Sir James Clerk-Rattray, K. C. B., who, when wounded in the Indian Mutiny, and having, it was believed, only an hour to live, wished, and was allowed, to employ that hour in smoking a big cigar, and is alive after the lapse of forty years to tell the story, reminds me that some eminent men believe in the efficacy of cigars as recuperative agents. One of Mr. Parnell's former colleagues relates that at the end of a continuous journey from London to Cork, Mr. Parnell suggested for refreshment simply a cigar. Mr. Sexton's only sustenance till a very late dinner was, while he was a member of the House of Commons, and we believe still is, a cup of coffee and a couple of cigars, and Mr. Spurgeon's much challenged expression of gratitude to God for a good cigar is not forgotten.

THE present season in the Isle of Wight has (says the *Spectator*) witnessed the complete triumph of a new and popular form of yachting, which will add a immense number of recruits to the ranks of amateur seamen. Small boat sailing, commended some years ago by Lord Brassey as affording the most direct and personal enjoyment to those fond of the sea, is now firmly established as a national pastime. The alteration of the rules of the Yacht Racing Association, by which length and sail area were made the standard for "rating" yachts of all sizes, has largely contributed to this result, which is creditable to the foresight of the body which controls English yacht-racing. The great and growing expense of owning large racing yachts has, doubtless, had its share in filling the ranks of the boat-sailing clubs. For some years large racing yachts have been as costly to their owners as maintaining a racing stable, with the disadvantage that while a successful racing stud tends to reproduce itself and may bring in handsome returns in the form of sales and stakes to diminish the trainer's bill, the expenses of racing large yachts are likely to increase at "each remove." The vessel which wins all along the line in one season is seldom permitted to remain unchallenged in the next. The contest is not mainly one of seamanship, but lies partly between the yacht designers and partly between the competing owners' power of spending money. Given a boat built, regardless of expense, to beat those of the previous season, the standing problem of the crack yacht designers during the next six months is to devise another which, without infringing rules and regulations, will "go one better" than last year's winner. When the new design is completed and approved, anyone who is ambitious of owning the best yacht of the coming season may reckon with some confidence on the offer of a vessel capable of beating the last year's champion. But, in order to do this, he must be prepared to pay, not the same price, but whatever premium the differences in build, which nearly always represent an appreciation of cost, may amount to. Thus, large yacht racing has steadily tended to become a contest between the longest purses. The natural result is that an ever-increasing number of those whose means are not unlimited, but who have a real liking for the sea, go to the other extreme, abandon the expense of owning large yachts, and buy boats which they can sail and manage themselves.

THE PUNKAH-PULLING PROBLEM.

EXHAUSTIVE experiments have been made, an hundreds of patents secured from the Patent Office "For improvement in punkah-pulling machines, but it may be safely said, with little, if any practic result. The failure is not a little due to the fac that many, perhaps the most, attempts have bee made in a wrong direction. It is the idea of man inventors that the future substitute for the punka coolie must be a machine operated by weight or b a spring, because a motor of that kind would cos little or nothing to work it, and so save the expens of coolie labour. To build such a machine is no an impossibility, but if we come to consider that has to fulfil several requirements, if it is to be universally adopted, we shall soon find that it wi hardly ever be useful for our purpose. Let us take for example, a small punkah, measuring five fee only, to work the same satisfactorily, it requires a force of not less than two pounds, and a pull at leas of twenty-four inches, which must be repeated twenty seven times every minute. To perform this work for four hours only continously, it would require a weight of 800 lbs., to be wound up for about half-an hour, to a height of 97 feet, if we allow for friction, which in such a large machine is most considerable we shall not get quite the 2 lbs, pull which is required. The same result will be arrived from a spring motor. Who would care for such a machine and pay the price of it? Electricity offers comparatively a cheap motive power for pulling punkahs, but this is limited to central stations or such places only where an electric current is available from a dynamo. Small electric motors are, however, not so cheap, as they wear out rapidly, require constant attention, and are liable to get out of order too often. The working cost will also never compare favourably with coolie labour. Electric batteries may safely be left out of the question, they are still more troublesome and costly; the same may be said of small oil engines. Water power offers, it is found, the simplest and cheapest means for working small motors. Water is everywhere required and everywhere procurable where punkahs are used. At places where water-works exist with a constant supply no other preparations are required but the connection of a small pipe to the motor. At such places where water under pressure is not ready to hand, it was up to this time an impossibility to adopt any of the existing water motors for the purpose of pulling punkhas, on account of the the large consumption of water and the great pressure they require. It was, therefore, a question only to get a motor, which would work effecient with a very low pressure, consume but a small quantity of water—the cost for erecting and cost of m[illegible]r to be a reasonable small figure, and the working expenses not to exceed the present outlay for coolie labour. This would make it possible to put on or several small tanks or casks at a reasonable height on the roofs of a house which could easily be filled with water in a few minutes and would work one or several punkahs for hours, besides delivering the required water for the household for the day. A medium-sized motor of this kind may be seen in operation at Messrs. C. Jost and Co., Hornby Row, Fort. The machine is the simplest imaginable. It occupies a space of but 24 inches by 8 inches, by 8 inches, and is capable of a pressure of 35 lbs. to pull eight punkahs of 5 feet each, or four punkahs of 8 feet. It has been working for the last two months, about four hours daily, and the consumption of water during this time was little above 8,000 gallons, as shown by a water-meter fixed to the motor by the Bombay Municipality. The motor is placed on the ground floor, where it works two punkhas of 8 feet and 6 feet in different directions, besides this a rope is running round several corners at right angles, over five pulleys up to the third floor, where it it is connected to a heavy punkah. These three punkahs are worked by the little motor with remarkable smoothness. The construction of the motor although simple, and consisting of few parts only, is of such a description that should it be desired to stop or set it in motion, it can be done from any of the floors without decending to the machine. The stopping of the punkah will shut off automatically all water-supply and stop the motor: a slight pull at the punkah will set the motor in motion.

The consumption of water with one of the smallest motors is about 11 gallons per hour. A tank, measuring 2½ feet by 2½ feet by 3 feet, will keep one or more punkahs working for about ten hours. Thirty feet height of the tank is sufficient to work a punkah with great effect. Where greater height is possible, two or more punkahs might be worked with the same motor and same quantity of water. Where a single tank is objectionable on account of weak construction of a building, several small tanks or che[illegible] liquor casks may be placed at distances connect[illegible] with each other by pipes, as the flowing of the water is so slow that friction need not be taken into account. The Bhisthi who supplies the water for the bungalows up-country will carry the same a few steps higher up to the tank, and as the same is not soiled more by passing through the motor than by ordinary pipes used at water-works, the water may [illegible] done its work in which case the working of the punkah[illegible] will cost nothing. If preferred, a small cheap pu[illegible] can be supplied by which the tank can be [illegible]ed through the same pipe that feeds the [illegible]r. Where several punkahs are used in the house in different rooms at different times, a simple arrangement will make it possible to use the motor for each one. Instead of one large punkah, several small bed punkahs may be used together at night, or each one may be stopped or set in motion at will without interfering with the others. The price of the motor, on account of its very simple construction, will be extremly cheap, and the extra expenses for tanks and pipes at such places where water-works do not exist will soon be recovered through savings on coolie labour. The invention has been protected in India as well as in England and other states, and a detailed description with more practical results will be shortly published, as one of this motors is under construction for the Bombay Cathedral, where it will have to pull some of the largest and heaviest punkahs perhaps the largest in India.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M. P., AND INDIA.

THE *Bethnal Green News*, of September 4, con ined the following article *re* Sir M. M. Bhownaggree:—North-East Bethnal Green has every reason to be proud of its Parliamentary representative, judging by the speech recently delivered by Sir M. M Bhownaggree in the House of Commons the othe night, and a verbatim report of which, from *Hansard* has just been forwarded us. The hon. member fo North-East Bethnal Green, in addition to representing —and ably representing when the occasion requires it —the teeming population of that vast district, is also, *par excellence*, the member for India. He is at the present time the only native-born Indian subject sitting in the House of Commons; and India, like Bethnal Green, has no reason to be ashamed of her representative in the Imperial House of Commons. The speech to which we refer was delivered in [illegible] course of the Indian debate, and elicited the warm[illegible] praise from all sections of the House. It has be[illegible] well said that while the House of Commons cann[illegible] and will not tolerate a bore, there is no speaker w[illegible] obtains a more interested audience than one w[illegible] knows what he is talking about. And Sir M. M. Bhownaggree proved very plainly in the course of his eloquent speech that he did know what he was talking about. A dignified denunciation of the Irish Nationalist members for their attempt to stir up sedition and outbreak in India was followed by a telling point, when he suggested that they should either confine their attention to Ireland or India. But, added the hon. member amid laugther, if they choose to look after India, what would be Ireland's gain would be India's loss. A masterly *resume* of the blessings which had been conferred upon India since her Majesty's reign, a strong and eloquent plea on behalf of greater attention being paid to industrial education in India, and a vehement denunciation of a certain section of the vernacular press of India, which "was, to a large extent, turned into an instrument of sedition, blackmailing, and intimidation," were the leading points of the remainder of what was undoubtedly a most brilliant speech.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE weekly shoot took place at Santa Cruz, on Tuesday morning, the 21st instant, instead of Saturday, only 14 members braved the rainy morning, which however, turned out fairly fine. Excellent shooting was made by able seaman, W. Speed, R. N., who just missed the possible at each distance by one point only. Chief Petty Officer Williams was the next best, the remainder being no where. The full scores are:—

700 YARDS.

	Score.
A B Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	27a
C P Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	25b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	21b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21c
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	20c
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	20d
Staff Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	20e
P O 1st Class W D Hill, Royal Navy	19c
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	19c
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	18e
Gunr W J Harris, Royal Navy	15
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vol	14
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	14
Gunr J R Edwards, Royal Navy	8

a Handicapped 8 points, winner of 1st spoon; b handicapped 10 points; c handicapped 8 points; d handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon; e handicapped 4 points.

800 YARDS.

	Score.
A B Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	27a
C P Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	23b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20c
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	19c
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	18d
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	15
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	10
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	7
P O 1st Class W D Hill, Royal Navy	7
Gunr W J Harris, Royal Navy	4
Gunr J R Edwards, Royal Navy	3
Staff Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	2
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	2

a Handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon; b handicapped 8 points, winner of 2nd spoon; c handicapped 8 points; d handicapped 10 points.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Dent edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels will up in the same dainty style as the Temple s. An issue of the novels which appeared in own day contained forty-eight volumes. That ten been called his favourite edition, and the reprint will follow it in having the same r of volumes. Mr. Clement Shorter will ute an introduction to each novel, and Mr. t Railton is doing a series of frontispieces. ice will be 2s. a volume net, or just under the edition.

r Mr. John Lane has published his books on verybody understands as the net system. He plates making a change in reference to fic- nd this will take effect at once with full-sized Thus Mr. A. J. Dawson's new Australian Middle Greyness, would before have ap- at the net price of 4s. 6d. Instead it will be at the discount figure of 6s. Mr. Lane has d his new policy in view of the general ar- ent which he believes is to come about in k trade—namely a reversion to 2d. discount hilling.

os of this a correspondent writes:—"The book business in Dublin is agitated over the dis- ifferences. In the trade proper the rate of t is, and has invariably been, twopence off ling; but a large drapery house, which for the years has been doing a big business in books, customers the inducement of the extra penny. jority of the Dublin book traders are mem- the Publishers and Booksellers' Association, coerce their recusant brother, influence has ought to bear on the London publishers. Mr. John Murray—representing the associa- aited on the firm in question some time ago, assured that as soon as the London booksellers the twopenny rate they too would do so, but ore. Longmans, too, have had a representa- e, but the evidence before him of the business nd the manner in which it is conducted, was t to satisfy him that the firm were booksellers roper sense of the term; and Longmans there- lined to discontinue supplying their publica- Consequent on this, it now transpires that the ers have been refused orders by Dublin mem- the Booksellers' Union."

e summer an English edition of Tissot's finely- ed Life of Christ has been in preparation, aking is now so far advanced that Messrs. ow hope to issue the first part of the work There will be twelve monthly parts, at a , these when completed making two large t may be remembered that Tissot dedicat- to Mr. Gladstone, who wrote in warm of the honour. The English issue is nder the editorial care of a well-known rs. Arthur Bell.

e of James Clarence Mangan's selected l come from the Bodley Head this month. prepared by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, n lady, and she supplies an interesting n of Mangan. He was born in Dublin on the year in which Mrs. Hemans printed In the same year Moore, already a nstrel, was commissioned to be ar at Bermuda. Mangan and Sir uffy were close friends, and the d to the latter.

writer, Professor Charles Roberts, books through Messrs. Kegan Paul. of Canada, the other a historical ene of which is Canadian. The nance is 1746-1747, and the scene is n about Grand Pre and Blomidon, n River. The hero, De Briart, is a ur who has refused to accept the d backs his refusal with his sword. istorical basis for the story, and some had originals.

f the poets, with pictures by our l-white artists, has already been ame was needed for it, and, as s, that has been found in the most Keats was to be the first volume, mion Series"—and so it was settled. are by Mr. Anning Bell, who, tended the whole arrangement of o has been to produce a comely l give a clear page of text without or arrangement. Browning, with Byham Shaw, will form the second es.

letter from Mr. Rudyard Kipling in Grant Richards is soon to publish, entitled "The Tenth Island," the to Newfoundland. The author is Wilson, and he writes of the people, the problems, and the peculiarities of New- here. Mr. Kipling comes in, is in a nd in the Song of the English. Sir hiteway has contributed an introduction ne, and Lord Charles Beresford a paper dland and the Navy.

ations from the French are promised by ann before the end of the month. The I. Guyau's work, which has for title The of the Future. This book deals with the a unification of the great religions, but ame time that religious education is on he second book has sold fully fifty thou- n France. It is Flammarion's Lumen, stronomy somewhat as Looking Back- economics. M. Flammarion stands stronomer and here he unfolds a ory of life in another planet.

ams occupies no small space in the United States Presidency. For some nams have been publishing the writing of the Republic. Those of Adams are d together for the first time in order to in the series. The task is being carried Dr. Cushing, of Columbia University who nplete it in four volumes. These will n material which has never before been Dr. Cushing invites anybody having which might bear upon the work to te with him.

ert Maxwell has seen to press two addi- ints for the Sportsman's Library which he Mr. Arnold publishes. They are Scrope's stalking and the Hon. Grantley Berkeley's tes of a Huntsman. William Scrope was of the best kind of sportsman—a scholar, and much more. He collected traditions tes among stalkers and gillies, and made book. Grantley Berkeley sat in Parlia- est Gloucestershire in the great year 1832. lso poet and author, pugilist, duellist, master of the hounds. It was as the last eded best, and indeed this reissue of his f of it.

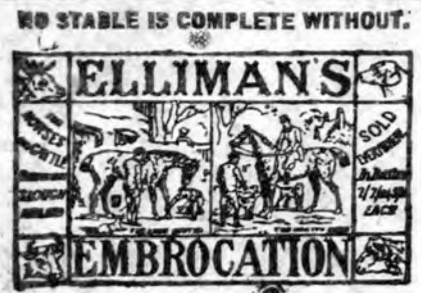
Hooker, F.R.S., has just completed the k entitled The Flora of British India, h he has been closely engaged for upwards er of a century. As far back as the year oseph (then Dr.) Hooker undertook a urney to the Himalayas for the purpose of anical investigations. On his return to published two most interesting volumes yan Journals, and also a larger work ra Indica. The work which he has just owever, far surpasses all his previous luctions, each volume consisting of nearly hilst the general index contains no fewer eferences.

se Daudet recently declared to a visitor lered he had earned the right to work e spirit moved him, and that it had actice in consequence merely to write nt fashion. For over two years Mr. en engaged in this leisurely way on a the title is Soutien de Famille. The approaching completion, and there is f its seeing the light in the course of I. Pierre Valdagne's next book will be ur du Prochain. It will be in the satirical style as the author's Varia- me Air. The second and concluding Memoirs of General Fleury will be rtly. Its interest will lie chiefly in f the French campaign in Italy in 1859.

Masson, the well-known Napoleon written for the Lotus Bleu Series a Marie Walewska, whose relations or are a matter of history. La Fee ume of dialogues and short sketches dy for publication. Comte Fleury, een engaged in a close study of the itionaries who were responsible for Terror, is about to publish a portion of in the shape of an exhaustive account e Carlier, whose exploits at Nantes in re notorious. The brothers Paul and ritte have finished the most important ve taken in hand since they started The book is a military novel for which is Le Desastre. M. Victor Marguer- icer in the army before he decided to entirely to literary work.

nwin has taken over the publication of novel, The Gods, Some Mortals, and ham. It has been settled that Mrs. nett's new story, His Grace of Osmonde, shed this autumn. Messrs. Warne will Mr. Christie Murray's novel, This Little probably be ready in October. Messrs. the publishers. It has not appeared ter just received from one of the Scrib- hat Mr. Harding Davis's Soldiers of lready sold 50,000 copies in America. It well here. The new English translation l, L'Assommoir, will be published in Messrs. Chatto. Ten days hence they Mr. Bret Harte's story, Three Partners. n is publishing a volume of stories from 's Land of the Round Table. They are H. Frost, with illustrations by Mr. leigh.

NOTICES.



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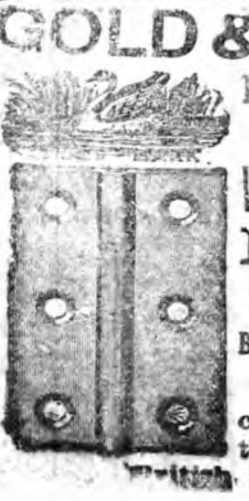

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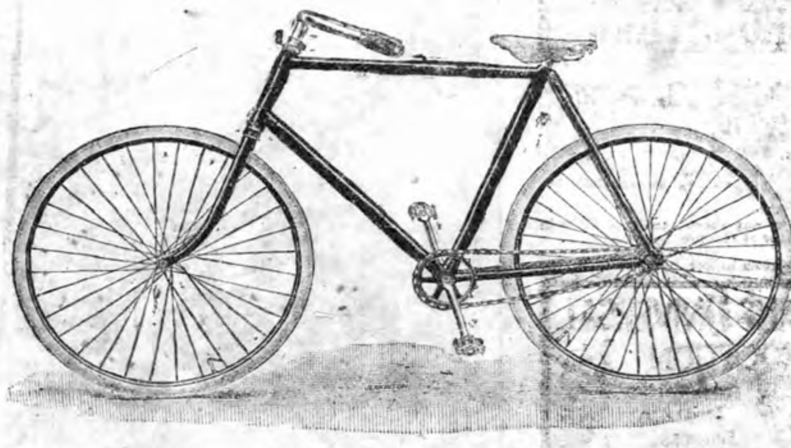

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